

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Boardman	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Nease	_____
Mr. Parsons	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tamm	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Mr. Tele. Room	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

AIRTEL

TO DIRECTOR, FBI (100-423395)

1/13/58

FROM SAC, WFO (100-33226)

WHITE CITIZENS COUNCILS  
IS - X  
(OO: WFO)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 9/8/83 BY SP1MAC/pj

ReWFO airtel 1/10/58, advising that Admiral GROMMELIN would go to Orange, Va., that day and that members of captioned group would have an organizational drive at Winchester, Va., on 1/11/58, or 1/18/58.

[redacted] advised on 1/13/58, that GROMMELIN left Washington either late Thursday 1/9/58, or early Friday, 1/10/58, and that he did not go to Orange, Va. As a result the organizational drive scheduled for Winchester, Va., on 1/11/58, was canceled. The informant stated that according to SYLVIA DINNEEN, recording secretary of captioned group, they are not going to Winchester on 1/18/58, either. The informant pointed out, however, that officers of captioned group change their mind from day to day on such things. The informant will advise WFO if the group changes its mind again and decides to journey to Winchester.

The original information is located in [redacted]

- ③ - Bureau
- 1 - Richmond (Info)
- 1 - WFO

ELT:mw  
(5)

AIRTEL

RECORDED - 39

JAN 14 1958

RECEIVED

FBI - WFO  
REC'D DEPT. OF JUSTICE

16 1958

DECODED COPY

☒ Radio☐ Teletype

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
 Boardman \_\_\_\_\_  
 Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
 Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
 Parsons \_\_\_\_\_  
 Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
 Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
 Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
 Clayton \_\_\_\_\_  
 Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
 Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
 Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DEFERRED 1-13-58

DATE 9/8/83 BY SP1 mac/rp

TO DIRECTOR AND SAC WASHINGTON FIELD

FROM SAC RICHMOND 132055

WHITE CITIZENS COUNCILS, IS-X. RE WFO TEL TO BUREAU AND RICHMOND  
 JANUARY 10 LAST. CONFIRMING RICHMOND TELEPHONE CALL TO BUREAU THIS  
 DATE, THIS IS TO ADVISE THE DISCREET, RELIABLE, WELL INFORMED SOURCES,  
 WINCHESTER, VA. ADVISED THAT THEY KNEW OF NO MEETING OF WCC OR GROUP  
 OF THIS NATURE HELD AT WINCHESTER OR THAT VICINITY ON JANUARY 11, 1958  
 AND HAVE NO INFORMATION INDICATING PLANS FOR SUCH A MEETING IN FUTURE.  
 CONTACT WILL BE MAINTAINED WITH SOURCES TO DETERMINE IF SUCH MEETING  
 OCCURS JANUARY 18 NEXT AND BUREAU WILL BE ADVISED. WFO REQUESTED TO  
 PROMPTLY FURNISH RICHMOND ANY INFO OBTAINED FROM CONFIDENTIAL SOURCES  
 CONCERNING PLANS FOR MEETING IN WINCHESTER OR OTHER AREAS IN RICHMOND  
 DIVISION.

RECEIVED:

4:31 PM RADIO

5:21 PM CODING UNIT JER

RECORDED - 39

2 CC WASHINGTON FIELD

JAN 14 1958

Mr. Belmont

6 1958

Information contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably  
 in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

AIRTEL

TO DIRECTOR, FBI (100-423395)

1/3/58

Mr. Belmont  
Mr. Mohr  
Mr. Nease  
Mr. Parsons  
Mr. Rosen  
Mr. Tamm  
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Mr. Clayton  
Tele. Room  
Mr. Holloman  
Miss Gandy

FROM SAC, WFO (100-33226)

WHITE CITIZENS COUNCILS  
IS - X  
(OO: WFO)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 9/8/83 BY SP7MAC/rp

For the information of the Bureau, [redacted] secretary-treasurer of captioned group, Senator RICHARD B. RUSSELL or someone "connected" with him, gave the Seaboard White Citizens Councils about 4,000 copies of "A Tragedy of Errors." It is a reprint of remarks of the Senator in the U. S. Senate on 8/23/57. The informant stated that these reprints are already in sealed envelopes and do not need to be stamped, and the reprints can be sent out to anyone that captioned group designates.

b6  
b7C  
b7D

The informant stated that it was his impression that FLOYD H. FLEMING, executive secretary of the Seaboard Councils, obtained the reprints.

A copy of the reprint was furnished by the informant and it consists of a talk by Attorney W. E. MICHAEL of Sweetwater, Tenn., before the Civitan Club of Knoxville, Tenn., on 3/16/57. The talk was printed in the "Congressional Record" at the Senator's request.

The reprint was in a Manila envelope which was sealed and which bore the franked signature of RICHARD B. RUSSELL, U.S.S.

RECEIVED

WFO is being alert for information regarding the use of this material and the manner in which it is being disseminated by captioned group. The reprint and its envelope, furnished by [redacted] are enclosed.

2 - Bureau (Encls. 2)  
1 - WFO

RECORDED - 39

JAN 14 1958

b7D

ELT:mw?  
(3)

ENCLOSURE  
AIRTEL

55 JAN 20 1958

ENCLOSURES FOR BUREAU (2)  
Bu file 100-423395  
WFO file 100-33226

8  
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 9/8/83 BY SP7Mac/rp

ENCLOSURE



100 423395 -

483



UNITED STATES SENATE

Part of Congressional Record—Free

A TRAGEDY OF ERRORS

REMARKS OF

HON. RICHARD B. RUSSELL  
of Georgia

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Friday, August 23, 1957

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

Richard B. Russell  
U. S. S.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 9/8/83 BY SP1MAC/vp

100-423395-483

Forward from House 1-3-58

(Not printed at Government expense)

# Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 85<sup>th</sup> CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

## A Tragedy of Errors

REMARKS

OF

HON. RICHARD B. RUSSELL

OF GEORGIA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Friday, August 23, 1957

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD an able address delivered by Hon. W. E. Michael, an attorney of Sweetwater, Tennessee, before the Civitan Club of Knoxville, Tenn., on August 16, 1957.

Mr. Michael is an author on legal subjects, and has recently written a book entitled *The Age of Error*, which clearly points up the lack of Constitutional basis of the school integration decisions recently handed down by the Supreme Court.

This able address deals with the methods employed by district courts to enforce the monstrous decision in the Brown case. It clearly depicts the perversion of our judicial processes which was sure to follow judicial law based on psychology and the findings of a Swedish socialist rather than the Constitution and established law.

There being no objection, the address was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

(By W. E. Michael, attorney, Sweetwater, Tenn., author of *The Age of Error* (Vantage Press, Inc., New York))

In July 1957, in the United States district court at Knoxville, Tenn., a trial was held which could be accurately designated a "Tragedy of Errors." Had it not been that basic principles of human freedom were at stake, this trial might well have been named after one of Shakespeare's immortal plays, *A Comedy of Errors*. Sixteen citizens of Anderson County were first accused of criminal contempt for violating an injunction to which they were not parties. Later they were charged with having conspired with John

Kasper to violate the same injunction. All circumstances indicated clearly that they were so joined because that was the only way in which they could possibly be accused, much less convicted, of any crime.

### NEW TECHNIQUES

In this trial the new technique of Government by injunction, rather than the ordinary processes of law, made its bow to American jurisprudence.

In this trial was demonstrated the method by which the Supreme Court of the United States evidently intended, through the Department of Justice, to enforce against the South the philosophy of the Supreme Court as expressed in the school-integration cases.

In this contempt trial, for the first time in the memory of any of the lawyers for the defense, newspapers were admitted as evidence of a circumstance to show proof of notice of an injunction.

In this trial, through motion pictures, magazine articles, pictures and snatches of circumstances, the Government undertook to, and evidently did, to the satisfaction of the jury, make out a case of guilt by association. Guilt by association is repugnant to every concept of American justice. It debases and violates the very fundamental proposition of law that one charged with a crime is presumed to be innocent until proven guilty beyond a reasonable doubt by competent and credible proof.

The 16 Anderson County defendants were represented by more than 12 lawyers from 7 different States (6 from Tennessee), representing an aggregate of more than 300 years' experience, either upon the bench, or at the bar of justice. The fact that six of these defendants were convicted of a crime (conspiracy) which the defense believed had never even been committed, or if committed, certainly never proven by competent evidence, indicates the very grave dangers which we face if these new techniques of modern jurisprudence supplant the time-honored checks and balances of our historical form of government.

### NO REFLECTION UPON THE JUDICIARY

I do not intend any reflection upon United States District Judge Robert L. Taylor, a personal friend of mine, an honorable man, and

a conscientious judge, nor upon the able district attorney, John Crawford, and his equally able staff. I have the greatest reverence for all of our courts as institutions of government; but when any of these courts impinge upon our constitutional freedoms, it is the privilege of every citizen to disagree with such decisions, and that it is the duty of a lawyer to speak frankly, and forcefully for the purpose of correcting such errors and of preserving those principles of free government which we all cherish.

#### HISTORY OF CLINTON CASE

On December 5, 1950, a suit, known as the Jo Heather McSwain case, was filed on behalf of a small percentage of the Negro students in Anderson County. This suit was sponsored and prosecuted by the N. A. A. C. P. and its nonresident Negro lawyers. The purpose of this suit was to require the Anderson County School Board to admit these Negro students to the white schools in Anderson County.

When the case came to trial in the United States District Court at Knoxville, Judge Taylor denied the petition for integration. While the case was on appeal, the Supreme Court of the United States in the now famous integration case (*Brown v. Topeka*) handed down an opinion on May 17, 1954, holding that the 14th amendment prohibited the operations of segregated public schools by a State, even if school facilities were equal.

As a result of the Supreme Court action, the court of appeals reversed the Anderson County case, and Judge Taylor, on January 4, 1956, entered an order against the Anderson County School Board in which it is said: "It is the opinion of this court that desegregation as to high school students in that county should be effected by a definite date and that a reasonable date should be fixed as one not later than the beginning of the fall term of the present year of 1956." Let us observe in passing that this order was not limited, as we insist that it should have been, to ordering the Anderson County School Board to admit the petitioners under the opinion of the court of appeals, but it went further and ordered the desegregation of all high schools in Anderson County. In other words, all the other colored children were then to be forced to go to the white school whether they wanted to go there or not. In fairness to Judge Taylor the order which he entered appears to be exactly in keeping with what the Supreme Court had in mind in its opinion and orders in the case of *Brown v. Topeka*. The objection to it is that the order and the opinion of the Supreme Court were contrary to the law of the land, in violation of the Constitution of the United States and of the constitutions and statutes of the Southern States, to which alone the decision applied.

Ten of the Clinton defendants were either acquitted by the jury, or the charge as to them was dismissed, but not until these

citizens, who stand "not guilty" of all charges, had been terrorized, humiliated and branded as hoodlums. They had been put in irons, kept in jail, paraded in front of television and newsreel cameras, torn from their homes, and their jobs and forced at great sacrifice to attend numerous hearings and to spend many days in court.

Were it possible to do so, the entire record of this contempt case should be written and should be required study in every school in the land. Under the proof introduced by the Government and upon which the conviction of the six Clinton defendants rests, any person present or any person reading, these words could have been convicted had that person simply happened to walk along a street in Clinton, sit in a parked automobile, attend a public meeting, sign a petition, appear before the school board as an interested patron, or do, while in Anderson County, any of the other lawful acts shown to have been done by any of the 16 defendants.

#### FACTS OF THE CASE

What were the facts in the case? Without leaving out any important matter intentionally, and certainly without misquoting or misconstruing any part of the evidence intentionally, this is in substance what happened. John Frederick Kasper came to Clinton, Tenn., about August 25, 1956, without the knowledge of any of the local defendants. He had been there only 2 or 3 days when an injunction was issued against him and others not now parties to the present contempt proceedings. Pertinent provisions of that injunction are as follows:

"It is ordered and decreed by the court that the aforementioned persons, their agents, servants, representatives, attorneys, and all other persons who are acting, or may act in concert with them be, and they are, hereby enjoined and prohibited from further hindering, obstructing, or in anywise interfering with the carrying out of the aforesaid order of this court (the desegregation order) or from picketing Clinton High School, either by words, or acts or otherwise."

On the 4th day after his arrival, Kasper was convicted of violating the injunction, at which time he was sentenced to a year in prison.

A White Citizens Council, composed of more than 500 outstanding citizens of Anderson County, was formed for the purpose of trying to prevent mixing of the races in the local schools. Almost 500 citizens and patrons of Anderson County signed a petition to the school board to that effect, several weeks before Kasper's arrival. Local citizens of Anderson County filed at least two suits in the State courts seeking to prevent such integration and some of the defendants were parties to those suits. Others appeared before the school board and requested that the board take legal steps to avoid race mixing. All of these things

law would become a rule of caprice, a Government of men and not of law. We should consider the serious import of the developments just discussed upon the lives of those whom they are ostensibly designed to help; that is, the southern Negro. The southern Negro has been making great progress in the last 25 or 50 years. The South has developed a sort of peaceful coexistence. None are so blind as those who will not see the difference between civil and political rights, and social or personal privileges.

People from the North and East particularly who are pushing integration, are acting only under the guise of friendship for the southern Negro. For the most part, they are spreading the type of unrest that is such a strong weapon of communism. They may be doing it unwittingly, but nevertheless, that is what they are doing. Many integrationists are interested only in who gets the electoral vote in States such as Illinois and New York, where the Negro vote in Chicago and Harlem may mean the difference in winning or losing a presidential election.

The southern Negro is being used as a pawn in the great game of national (or international) politics. He will lose more than any other citizen if his constitutional guarantees are taken away. He may be cajoled into believing that he is receiving some transient advantage by forcing white people to accept him into white schools, but every intelligent southerner must know that it would be against the best interests of the

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southern Negro and against his better judgment.

The opposition to the Supreme Court's trend of opinions in integration cases, as well as the widespread dissatisfaction of the Court's decision in cases dealing with communism, is predicated not upon racial hatred or bitterness, but upon love of country and of Constitution, and a desire to continue a way of life that has proven itself to be, if not perfect, at least peaceful.

There has been more interracial strife in the United States, and particularly in the South, since Black Monday in May 1954, than there had been in any period of time of double that length: since Reconstruction days. The integration decisions have brought grief to the entire country. They are generating hatred, distrust, of the law, enmity between the races, and will bring economic and political chaos. It behooves every citizen of this country to face the facts and take up the cudgel against any judicial act that threatens our constitutional form of government. One way is a continuance of our way of life—the preservation of written constitutional Government. The other way is usurpation of power by the courts, rule by injunction rather than by statute, and execution by the courts rather than by the executive branch of the Government. I may have attached more importance to recent developments than they deserve, but honesty and candor force the inescapable conclusions that it is even later than you think.

low, but boldly "rejected" all the law on the subject prior to the time when a majority of that Court came upon the bench. Having taken this first bold step, the Court then proceeded to find that segregated schools "were inherently unequal" and that maintaining such public schools by the States violated the 14th amendment and frustrated the children of the minority group (evidently meaning the Negro children) by "generating a feeling of inferiority as to their status in the community that may affect their hearts and minds in a way unlikely ever to be undone." The opinion gives no history for this finding, unless it comes from the textbooks cited, nor does the opinion indicate how frustration could bestow jurisdiction upon a Federal Court when it would otherwise have none.

#### THE CONSTITUTION SAYS

The 10th amendment to the Constitution of the United States specifically provides that all powers not delegated in the Constitution to the Federal Government were reserved to the States and to the people. The exclusive jurisdiction of a State over its schools has been repeatedly reaffirmed by the Supreme Court. No jurisdiction of their schools has ever been given to the Federal Government by the States, or the people.

The 14th amendment says: "No State shall deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws." There could be no serious doubt as to the meaning of this amendment. It was interpreted many times by jurists and statesmen who were living at the time of its passage. It meant "protection of the laws." It dealt only with political, not social, affairs.

In 1896, the Supreme Court of the United States decided the case of *Plessy v. Ferguson* (163 U. S. 537) wherein it declared that in a case involving intrastate commerce, that if the State provided separate but equal facilities for the races, that the plaintiff in that case, a Negro, was not denied any right guaranteed him under the 14th amendment to the Constitution when he was required to ride in the space set apart for his race.

Later, the same question, involving schools, came before the Supreme Court a number of times, as in the case of *Cummings v. Board of Education* (175 U. S. 528) and, as late as 1927, in a case involving a Chinese girl, *Gong Lum v. Rice* (275 U. S. 78), the question of the constitutionality of the Mississippi constitution was tested in the light of the 14th amendment. In all of these cases the Supreme Court repeatedly held: (1) That the question of whether the public schools of a State should be segregated was purely a question, under the 10th amendment of the Constitution, for the individual States to decide; (2) that the terms employed in the 14th amendment applied to political rights and not to social rights.

In other words, many years ago, the Supreme Court gave the lie to the modern propagandist's device by which he contrives

to make it appear that going to school in a desegregated school is a civil right. The Supreme Court has often rejected any such theory in strong language and this rejection had been and was the law of the land.

#### THE COURT HAS SAID

In *Plessy v. Ferguson* the Court said: "The object of the amendment (14th) was undoubtedly to enforce the absolute equality of the two races before the law but in the nature of things, it could not have been intended to abolish distinctions based upon color, or to enforce social as distinguished from political, equality or commingling of the two races upon terms unsatisfactory to either."

In the *Cummings* case the Court said: "Any interference on the part of the Federal authorities with the management of such schools cannot be justified, except in the case of a clear and unmistakable disregard of rights secured by the supreme law of the land."

Let it be remembered that the supreme law of the land is the Constitution of the United States and the treaties made thereunder.

In the *Gong Lum* case the Court said: "The right and power of the State to regulate the method providing for the education of its youth at public expense is clear . . . . The decision is within the discretion of the State in regulating its public schools and does not conflict with the 14th amendment."

The decision mentioned was from the Supreme Court in Mississippi, which was affirmed.

In overruling and rejecting the law of the land, and in substituting therefor an unsupported finding that the 14th amendment, contrary to what the Supreme Court had always said, prohibited segregation of the State owned and operated public schools, the Court exercised a legislative function and wrote into the records of this country a new and different statement of the law and one which we believe it had no authority to write. After having written that law, then the Supreme Court ordered its enforcement with all reasonable speed. It was that order that brings us back to the Clinton, Tenn., contempt case. That is the key to the method by which the present Supreme Court evidently undertakes to enforce its legislation. Thus, we have the spectacle of the courts making the law, then interpreting the law, then providing for the enforcement of the law by injunction, then making that injunction effective against everyone by charges of conspiracy in criminal-contempt proceedings. This has the effect of making the courts the lawmakers, the accuser, the prosecutor, and the judge. Such a state of affairs is completely and utterly repugnant to everything that we hold dear in this country.

The problem before us transcends any question of racial integration. It cuts at the very heart of the Republic. Without a rigid adherence to a written Constitution and without the stern guidance of precedent, our

happened without Kasper's knowledge or participation, according to the evidence. Therefore, he could not have been responsible for them.

The vast majority of people in Anderson County were opposed to integrating the schools and were trying in every peaceful and legitimate manner possible to prevent it. As these efforts failed to produce results, tension began to mount and feelings ran high, until about the latter part of November and the first of December 1956, they reached a crescendo. Newspaper reporters, magazine writers, radio and television cameramen and news photographers descended upon the little city of Clinton. It must be said that a few local people basked in this new sunlight of publicity. The majority of them regretted it, but there was little they could do except to protest. These people knew that something sacred had been violated, but no capable local leadership appeared to correctly inform them as to the law and to assist and advise them in their struggle to protect their fundamental freedoms.

Instead, they were faced with a condition unique in this country. An injunction had issued against certain individuals as already described. No one apparently understood it and some believed that this injunction was against everybody in the county and prohibited everybody from doing anything that would interfere with desegregation. Mr. Sidney Davis, one of the lawyers in the case originally, and one of those who helped to initiate the injunction and contempt proceedings, admitted that he so construed the injunction. Every lawyer knows that there is no authority for issuing a broadside injunction. An injunction must be specific. It must identify the person enjoined, must be served upon them by an authorized person, and must inform the persons involved exactly what they can, or must, or must not, do. None of the 16 defendants was served with the injunction, nor was there any proof that they knew or understood it.

The people were also faced in Anderson County with a rule of "home guard." These were certain local persons organized into a sort of makeshift constabulary, armed with a variety of deadly weapons and permitted by the local authorities to go upon the streets breaking up any congregation of people, preventing any public speaking, and in general, suspending in Clinton, Tenn., the constitutional freedoms of speech, of assemblage, of petition, and of seeking redress for grievances. This so-called home guard actually threw tear-gas bombs into peaceful and unarmed groups where old men and women and little children were painfully injured.

#### WHY WAS KASPER INCLUDED?

When defenses were interposed for these 16 defendants under the attachment of December 5, 1956, it was evident that these defendants could not be prosecuted for violat-

ing an injunction to which they were not parties, unless they were either agents, employees, attorneys, or servants of, or acting in concert with, somebody who had been served with the injunction. Kasper was not even in Clinton when the event occurred on December 4, 1956, which precipitated this contempt proceeding, but he was the only one against whom the injunction was being prosecuted at that time. Furthermore, Kasper had received so much unfavorable publicity that most people were willing to convict him on general principles. The bringing of Kasper into this contempt proceeding with the 16 and charging them with having agreed with him in November, or in December, 1956, to violate the injunction, confesses a complete inability on the part of the Government to make out a case against the 16.

There was no evidence of any agreement or conspiracy between Kasper and any of the defendants. The Government did not produce a witness as to any such agreement or conspiracy, except the lawyer witness, Sidney Davis, who said that he helped to get out the petition for attachment against the 16 and while admitting that he had no evidence of a conspiracy between them and Kasper, he said, "I felt in my heart that they were working together." This is every word that the Government had upon which to predicate any proof of an actual agreement or conspiracy. In your mind, as American citizens, is that sufficient evidence upon which to convict and condemn to jail citizens who have done nothing more than to fight for their fundamental rights?

This is not a brief for or against John Kasper. Every concept of freedom requires that he be granted the constitutional guarantees of a fair and impartial trial, freedom of speech, and the presumption of innocence in any criminal case, until proven guilty by competent and credible proof beyond a reasonable doubt. On this basis, the Government's proof gives John Kasper a clean bill of health in this case. Let us look at part of the record briefly.

#### EVIDENCE AS TO KASPER

This is all the Government proved as to Kasper: he came to Clinton and met and talked to numerous people in their homes and in public places; he made public speeches at one of which a court reporter testified that she was present and recorded his speech, but not one word of it was introduced as evidence; he opened public meetings with prayer; he told members of the School Board of Anderson County that his purpose there was to try to get the Negroes out of the high school and to prevent the mixing of the races in public schools. This is no more than many hundreds of Anderson County parents and citizens told the school board orally and in writing. He did not say, and the Government witnesses did not testify that he said, he intended to accomplish this end by any

but peaceable and lawful means. The proof further showed that some high school girls approached Kasper and asked him to help them form a teen-age White Citizens Council. He responded that he was under an injunction and that he could not do so, but that he could tell them where to write for a charter. He was arrested and tried in Anderson County for inciting a riot, in which suit he was found "not guilty" by an Anderson County jury. There is not one word of testimony connecting Kasper with any violence, overt acts, conspiracy or agreement with anybody to violate any injunction.

If Kasper was not proven guilty of such an agreement or conspiracy, then a verdict of guilty could not stand against any of the other six who were convicted. Can anybody believe for a minute that under such proof that there would have been a conviction against any of the 16, had not Kasper been brought in as a defendant in the desperation move?

#### AS TO TILL

Willard H. Till was shown to have been president of the White Citizens Council. He opened meetings with prayer, and publicly stated that under no circumstances did the White Citizens Council condone violence or illegal methods, but that its purpose was to try to restore to the people of Tennessee the right to have segregated schools in accordance with the laws and the constitution of the State of Tennessee. He presented six requests to the Anderson County School Board on the subject, two of which the board adopted. He was not shown to have been involved in any violence. Neither had he lifted his voice against any person. He was in the courthouse in Anderson County, Tenn., when Kasper was acquitted of inciting a riot. The motion pictures introduced by the Government showed Till walking down the corridor of the courthouse and stopping behind a group which was evidently where some of the witnesses were congregated, at which place he stopped and lightly placed his hand upon the back of a person unknown, but who was not Kasper. Apparently the only basis for convicting Till was the argument that "he didn't have to put his arm around John Kasper." As an American citizen, are you satisfied with another American citizen being convicted and facing a possible jail sentence or fine, or both, for the activities of the man Till, which I have just described? Would it add anything to the evidence against Till if it were shown that he did meet and talk with Kasper on 2 or 3 occasions and that on some other occasions they were in the same public meeting? This is "guilt by association."

#### AS TO BRANTLEY

Lawrence Brantley was also convicted. The only proof concerning him was that his automobile was parked on a public street

near the Clinton School on several occasions, and that on December 4, 1956, he was seen standing in a large crowd some distance away from the school house and in front of the school recreation building. At some undisclosed time, Kasper had been seen on several occasions going to and from the home of Brantley. There was no proof that he had ever uttered a word, made any agreement, or performed any act even remotely connected with "desegregation" at the Clinton schools. Are you satisfied as American citizens that under the true facts which I have just given to you, Lawrence Brantley should be convicted of conspiracy, or criminal contempt and forced to either pay a fine, undergo a jail sentence, or both?

#### WHY THE CONTEMPT CASE?

The incident which occurred on December 4, 1956, when Kasper was not in town and which apparently occurred on the spur of the moment, and therefore could not have been the result of a conspiracy with Kasper, was a fist fight occurring between one of the defendants, Clyde Cook, and a certain preacher of Clinton, Tenn. Two suits are still pending in the courts of Anderson County against Clyde Cook on account of this fight and that is where the jurisdiction lies and where the question should be decided under our system of government. It had no place in this proceedings. Since a preacher was involved, it could be used, and was used, in the press and by radio and television to inflame the public—used by these forces who are fomenting all of this trouble and who are distorting the true facts to make it falsely appear to the Nation that only "hoodlums" oppose the integration of public schools in the South. This preacher announced from his pulpit that he was going to escort the Negro children to the Clinton high school. He went to the chief of police who took a dim view of the preacher's announced project. The preacher then went to the superintendent of schools who told him that the school board had complied with the Court's order by opening the high school to the Negro students. The preacher pointed to some automobiles parked along the street and said that the Negroes were afraid to go to school because of those automobiles. He was informed by the superintendent that such was simply a pretext; that the Negroes did not want to go to the white high school and he was not going to be a party to forcing them to go.

By some miraculous means, the Columbia Broadcasting System, Life Magazine and representatives of the press, radio and television, by the score, were on hand the next morning when this preacher started out to do what he called "his Christian duty." It is too bad that he could not obey the other admonition not to "parade his good deeds before men." Thus esconced in the sunlight of national publicity, the preacher and others proceeded without obstruction, hin-

drance or interference to deliver several Negro children to the white high school. There was some "heckling" the preacher said, but nothing else. The Negroes were taken inside the school and the preacher thereupon returned to the place where several people stood who had tried to remonstrate with him; apparently to "rub it in" a little. In the course of "rubbing it in," he became engaged in a fist fight with Clyde Cook. Apparently the preacher got the best of the fight. He is the one who should have been arrested and charged with creating the difficulties out there. Certainly Kasper was not there, and unless Kasper was one of the parties and unless that fight was a result of a conspiracy between Kasper and some of the defendants to violate the injunction, there could be no conviction in this case. The legal presumption of innocence should have resulted in the dismissal of the charges as to all defendants.

#### WHY?

You may well ask, "Why did the jury compound the error which began in the Supreme Court and worked its way down to a local situation in Clinton, Tenn.?" Time will not permit a discussion of a multitude of details. Rather we should consider the one overpowering misconception which pervades the subject of school segregation. This great misconception is that there is a law requiring the integration of schools in the Southern States. There is no such law. There is a \$10,000 cash reward for any person who can point to a single existing constitutional provision or any statute duly enacted either by the Congress of the United States, or by any of the Southern States requiring or authorizing the integration of the Negro and white children in the public schools of these States.

We are not talking about integration in Illinois. If the people of Chicago and of Illinois want to integrate their schools, that is their business and they have a constitutional right to do so. If we don't want to integrate ours, we have a constitutional right not to do so. Nevertheless, because the Supreme Court of the United States rejected all the known law on that subject and proceeded to order integration in certain of the school cases then before it, the false impression has grown up that "desegregation" is the law of the land. The Constitution of the United States defines the "supreme law of the land" to be the Constitution and the treaties made under its authority. The decision of the Supreme Court in the integration cases is the law of the case in each individual instance and is binding upon the lower Federal courts, upon the officers of that court and upon the parties to those lawsuits and those who are working by or through them. It is not yet the law of the land. It will never become the law of the land unless it is legitimized by constitutional amendment and unless it stands the test of time.

This whole case, therefore, was predicated upon the misconception that when anyone did anything to interfere with, obstruct, hinder or oppose the integration of the white and Negro students in the public schools of Tennessee, that that person was a criminal and was in violation of the law.

#### LAW OF THE LAND OR LAW OF THE CASE

Almost every medium of public information in this country has undertaken to confuse the issue and compound the error by making it appear that there is a valid law or constitutional provision requiring the Southern States to "desegregate" their schools. It is hard for laymen to distinguish between the law of the land and the law of the case. But when precious liberties are involved, it is necessary to make that additional mental effort and to draw a clear line of demarcation between that which is law and that which is not the law. Every court order is not a law. A valid court order must be obeyed by all properly included within the order, and the question of whether it is a valid order is always subject to review.

Under our Government of checks and balances, the people enact constitutional provisions, or changes. They elect the legislative branch of the Government which is charged with enacting the laws. They elect the executive branch of the Government which is charged with enforcing the law. The judicial branch of Government is charged with interpreting and applying the laws.

In performing its function the judiciary has always felt itself bound by the rule of precedent, or of what we in law call stare decisis. That is the doctrine that when a court of last resort, such as the Supreme Court of the United States, has interpreted a law, or made a decision which is solidly predicated upon constitutional authority, and when that decision is accepted by the other coordinate branches of the Government, and by the people, having stood the test of time, it then becomes what is known as a precedent. When it is written into the records of the law and is cited by lawyers and judges as a part of the body of the law, it may be referred to as the law of the land. Without the guiding hand of legal precedent, our whole system of jurisprudence would be like a ship without a rudder.

Our present Supreme Court in the integration cases abandoned the doctrine of stare decisis and "rejected" the precedents of many cases throughout many years; giving as its reason for such rejection, its inability to discover, even by independent investigation, the meaning of the 14th amendment to the Constitution at the time of its passage and its doubts as to the amount of psychological knowledge available in the 1890's. Whereupon the Court then proceeded to cite "modern authorities," consisting of numerous socialistic textbook writers. In other words, the Supreme Court refused to fol-

FBI

Date: 1/10/58

Transmit the following in

PLAIN

Via TELETYPE

URGENT

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

(Type in plain text or code)

DATE

9/8/83

BY SP7 MAC/SP

Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson  
Mr. Boardman  
Mr. Belmont  
Mr. Mohr  
Mr. Nease  
Mr. Rosen  
Mr. Tamm  
Mr. Trotter  
Mr. Clayton  
Tele. Room  
Mr. Holloman  
Miss Gandy

11:20 A.M.

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI AND SAC, RICHMOND.

FROM: *WFO* SAC, WFO

WHITE CITIZENS COUNCILS, IS DASH X.

ADVISED SPECIAL AGENT HARMON J. OGREN

THAT ACCORDING TO ADMIRAL CROMMELIN IS IN TOWN AND  
ON JAN. TEN, FIFTYEIGHT, WILL GO TO ORANGE, VIRGINIA, TO VISIT THE  
AUTHOR OF ~~CODE~~ "IRON CURTAIN OVER AMERICA" ~~REDACTED~~. FURTHER THAT

PLANNED TO CONDUCT AN ORGANIZATIONAL CAMPAIGN AT WINCHESTER, VIRGINIA, ON JAN. ELEVEN, FIFTYEIGHT, AND IF UNABLE TO TRAVEL TO

WINCHESTER ON JAN. ELEVEN, FIFTYEIGHT, WOULD GO JAN. EIGHTEEN,  
FIFTYEIGHT. ~~CODE~~ ALSO STATED THAT ~~CODE~~ "SOME PEOPLE WHO KNOW

SOME PEOPLE ~~INQUOTE~~ ARE GOING TO TRY TO GET JOHN KASPER TRANSFERRED  
TO THE PRISON LIBRARY AND IT WOULD BE WITHIN A MONTH. THE ORIGINAL

INFORMATION IS IN

3- Bureau (100-423395)

1- Teletype Unit

1- WFO (100-33226)

HJO:lmg

(5)

Mr. Belmont

RECORDED - 39

15 JAN 16 1958

Approved: *CC - Kleinberg*

Special Agent in Charge

Sent

M

Per

b6  
b7C  
b7Db6  
b7C

b7D

*Send memo to A.G.  
by Deputy - 423395 - 424*

*5-0-0*



## Office Memorandum • UNITED

GOVERNMENT

TO : L. V. Boardman

DATE: January 14, 1958

FROM : A. H. Belmont

SUBJECT: DISSEMINATION OF LITERATURE IN  
FRANKED ENVELOPES EMANATING FROM  
THE OFFICE OF UNITED STATES  
SENATOR RICHARD B. RUSSELL  
INFORMATION CONCERNING

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 9/8/83 BY SP7MAC/vp

Holloman  
Gandy

A Washington Field Office informant in the White Citizens Councils of District of Columbia (WCCDC) has advised WCCDC obtained from United States Senator Richard B. Russell (Democrat - Georgia), or someone "connected" with him, 4,000 reprints of an article "A Tragedy of Errors," which was printed in the "Congressional Record" at Senator Russell's request. This article consists of a talk made by Attorney W. L. Michael of Sweetwater, Tennessee, before the Civitan Club of Knoxville, Tennessee, on August 16, 1957.

According to the informant, the reprints are in manila envelopes which bear Senator Russell's frank and can be sent to anyone the WCCDC designates.

This is not a violation within the Bureau's jurisdiction.

The facts in this matter were presented by Liaison Agent Whaley to Chief Postal Inspector David Stephens as a hypothetical case. Stephens advised that he did not consider the above facts to be a violation of postal laws and he would not be anxious to receive a complaint of this nature.

RECOMMENDATION:

In view of the above facts this information is being furnished only to the Deputy Attorney General for his information. A letter to Deputy Attorney General is attached for your approval.

Enclosure

- 1 - Mr. Boardman
- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Liaison Section
- 1 - Mr. Williams

JGK:dlh

(5)

NOT RECORDED

48 JAN 14 1958

JAN 14 1958

60 JAN 17 1958

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN



## Office Memorandum

UNITED STATES

DEPARTMENT

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT

FROM : MR. R. R. ROACH

SUBJECT: DISSEMINATION OF LITERATURE IN  
FRANKED ENVELOPES EMANATING FROM  
THE OFFICE OF UNITED STATES  
SENATOR RICHARD B. RUSSELL  
INFORMATION CONCERNING

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 9/8/83 BY SP1 Mac/ry

1958

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
 Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
 Boardman \_\_\_\_\_  
 Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
 Parsons \_\_\_\_\_  
 Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
 Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
 Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
 Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
 Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
 Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
 Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

An informant of our Washington Field Office has advised that the White Citizens Councils of District of Columbia (WCCDA) has received from Senator Russell's Office 4,000 reprints of an article which was printed in the "Congressional Record," at Senator Russell's request. This article was placed in approximately 4,000 envelopes which were sealed and had been furnished to the WCCDA for dissemination.

Today, Mr. Whaley of the Liaison Section contacted Chief Postal Inspector David Stephens and during the conversation asked the Chief if a Congressman or Senator took articles from the "Congressional Record," had them reprinted, placed them in his own private sealed envelopes, and then furnished to an independent agency for mailing, if this would be a postal violation. The Chief was advised that Mr. Whaley was only mentioning the above as a hypothetical case and wondered if the Chief could advise whether a postal law would be violated. Senator Russell's name was not mentioned.

Chief Stephens stated that the Post Office has received complaints of similar incidents in the past and specifically referred to a recent case in the State of New Jersey that was almost identical with this case and he stated that the Post Office had resolved the matter in favor of the Congressman, stating that it was felt that the independent agency had only done the Congressman a favor by addressing the envelopes. He stated that it would have been perfectly legal for the independent agency to furnish its mailing list to the Congressman and he in turn could have addressed the envelopes. The Chief stated that he, himself, would not consider the above facts to be a violation of postal laws. He stated that it could possibly be a minor technical violation but he was sure

WTW:jlh

(5)

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. C. F. Williams
- 1 - Liaison Section
- 1 - Mr. Whaley

100-423395-✓

NOT RECORDED

46 JAN 14 1958

JAN 14 1958

60 JAN 17 1958

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 94-4-3724-2

*Attention  
 added to memo  
 Belmont to Boardman  
 1/10/58 am*

*Stated*

Memo Roach to Belmont

RE: DISSEMINATION OF LITERATURE  
IN FRANKED ENVELOPES EMANATING  
FROM THE OFF. OF U.S. SENATOR  
RICHARD B. RUSSELL

that any complaints would be resolved in the favor of the Congressman. The Chief was asked if we received any similar complaints whether the Post Office would want to be advised of same. The Chief stated that frankly he would not be anxious to receive the complaint and he then repeated himself stating that he did not think it would be a violation.

ACTION:

Informative.

Boardman  
Belmont  
Williams

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

January 13, 1958

REC'D - 39  
INDEXED - 39  
Director, FBI

100-423395-484  
WHITE CITIZENS COUNCILS  
OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA  
INTERNAL SECURITY - X

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 9/8/93 BY SP7 mac/vp

For your information a confidential informant, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on January 10, 1958, that according to [redacted] secretary-treasurer of captioned organization, Admiral Crommelin, probably referring to Admiral John Crommelin (retired) of Alabama who has been active as a prosegregationist, was in Washington, D. C., and on January 10, 1958, planned to go to Orange, Virginia, to visit the author of "Iron Curtain Over America."

b6  
b7C

John Beaty, professor at Southern Methodist University in Dallas, Texas, is the author of the book "Iron Curtain Over America" which has been branded as anti-Semitic by B'nai B'rith.

The informant also stated he had learned from [redacted] that Floyd Fleming, [redacted] and [redacted] planned to conduct an organizational campaign at Winchester, Virginia, on January 11, 1958, and if they were unable to travel to Winchester on that date plan to go on January 18, 1958.

b6  
b7C

With regard to the above on January 13, 1958, the informant advised that Admiral Crommelin was to have met the above-named individuals at Winchester after visiting Orange, Virginia. Inasmuch as Crommelin did not go to Orange as scheduled no organizational campaign was conducted at Winchester on January 11, 1958. The informant stated plans for January 18, 1958, with regard to an organizational campaign at Winchester are indefinite.

REC'D-READING ROOM

JAN 13 5 05 PM '58

100-423395

Tolson  
Nichols  
Boardman  
Belmont  
Mohr  
Parsons  
Rosen  
Tamm  
Trotter  
Nease  
Tele. Room  
Holloman  
Gandy

See note on yellow page 3 SS BW.28

CFW:dlh

(7)

FBI - WASH DC  
REC'D BELMONT

MAIL ROOM

68 JAN 17 1958

**The Attorney General**

In addition to the above the informant advised on January 10, 1958, that [ ] said "some people who know some people" are going to try to get John Kasper transferred to the prison library and it would be within a month.

b6  
b7C

John Kasper was formerly executive secretary of the White Citizens Councils of District of Columbia. On August 31, 1956, he was sentenced to one year in prison for "willful contempt" in connection with his activities relating to desegregation in the Clinton, Tennessee, High School. On November 22, 1957, he began serving his sentence at the Federal Correctional Institution, Tallahassee, Florida.

1 - Mr. Lawrence E. Walsh  
Deputy Attorney General

**NOTE ON YELLOW:**

Bufiles reflect the Director has had cordial correspondence with John Beaty dating back to at least 1940. He is author of a number of other books. Beaty claims the book "Iron Curtain Over America" is not anti-Semitic. Inasmuch as the book is controversial the Director has declined to comment on it. (94-4-4660)

Information concerning Admiral Crommelin not having gone to Orange, Virginia, and members of organization not having gone to Winchester furnished by WFO 1/13/58. In addition Richmond Office advised reliable informants reported there was no meeting held at Winchester on 1/11/58.

AIRTEL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-423395)

1/10/58

FROM: SAC, WFO (100-33226)

WHITE CITIZENS COUNCILS (WCC)  
OF D. C., aka  
IS-X

Mr. Tolson  
Mr. Ladd  
Mr. Nichols  
Mr. Tamm  
Mr. Trotter  
Mr. Clayton  
Tele. Room  
Mr. Holloman  
Miss Gandy

Remyairtel 1/3, 8/58 concerning envelopes in the possession of subject organization bearing the franked signature of Senator RICHARD B. RUSSELL, U. S. Senate, which envelopes allegedly contained a flyer entitled "Tragedy of Errors."

On [redacted] furnished a written report to SA ELMER LEE TODD which in part sets forth: [redacted] stated on 1/8/58 that the letters the WCC received from Senator RUSSELL's office for mailing were procured by JIM RUSSELL who works in the Senator's office. [redacted] mentioned that they were opening the letters, putting in other material, (probably the "Law of the Land" material, according to informant) and sending them out with a three cent stamp. [redacted] mentioned that she has talked to JIM RUSSELL when she calls up and he is very nice and pleasant.

b6  
b7C  
b7D

Original report of informant being filed [redacted]

3- Bureau  
2- WFO

RBL: lmg  
(5)

AIRTEL

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 9/8/83 BY SP7MAC/rj

FBI  
RECEIVED

JAN 13 15 52 PM '58

RECEIVED

RECORDED-79

EX-126

JAN 15 1958

65 JAN 17 1958

FBI - 702:ICE  
REC'D RET. DIV.

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-423395)

DATE: 1/15/58

*umw*  
FROM :

SAC, WFO (100-33226)

SUBJECT: *B* WHITE CITIZENS COUNCILS OF D. C.  
IS - X

ReBulet 12/5/57 which gave permission to contact  
[redacted] for possible development as a PSI in connec-  
tion with subject organization.

b6  
b7C  
b7D

② - Bureau  
2 - WFO  
(1 - [redacted])

b7D

RBL:mw  
(4)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 9/8/83 BY SP7Mac/vp

NOT RECORDED

RECORDED - 47

100-423395-486

JAN 16 1958

FBI  
RECEIVED  
JAN 11 15 25 1958

76 JAN 20 1958

AIRTEL

TO DIRECTOR, FBI (100-423395)

1/8/58

SAC, WFO (100-33226)

WHITE CITIZENS COUNCILS, aka  
IS - X  
(OO: WFO)

Re WFO airtel dated 1/3/58 stating that [redacted] advised on that date that according to [redacted] Secretary-Treasurer of captioned group, Senator RICHARD B. RUSSELL, or someone "connected" with him, gave the Seaboard White Citizens Councils about 4,000 copies of "A Tragedy of Errors," a reprint of remarks of the Senator in the U. S. Senate on 8/23/57.

In connection with the above, a review of WFO files reflect that on 12/11/57 an anonymous source furnished information concerning a letter dated 11/15/57 from "JOHN" (KASPER) to "FLOYD" (FLEMING) entitled "Final instructions." The letter then listed six itemized things to be done. The sixth, and final instruction was as follows: "Write Senator RUSSELL for 1000s more of enclosed." While no enclosure could be associated with this letter, it would appear that the letter refers to the above "A Tragedy of Errors."

③ - Bureau  
1 - WFO

RET:mw  
(4)

AIRTEL

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 9/8/83 BY SP1MAC/pt

RECORDED-35

FBI  
RECEIVED

EX-117

JAN 14 1958

JAN 3 15 00 PM '58

RECEIVED

Mr. Tolson  
Mr. Boardman  
Mr. Belmont  
Mr. Mohr  
Mr. Nease  
Mr. Felt  
Mr. Ladd  
Mr. Nichols  
Mr. Rosen  
Mr. Tamm  
Mr. Trotter  
Tele. Room  
Miss Gandy

64 JAN 21 1958



## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-423395)

DATE: 1/16/58

FROM : SAC, WFO (100-33226-Sub-2)

SUBJECT: WHITE CITIZENS COUNCILS OF D. C.  
IS - X

On 12/11/57 an anonymous source furnished information to this office from the headquarters of captioned organization located in Room 5, 1047 31st Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

This information consists of 1837 photographs of correspondence, miscellaneous lists of names and other papers.

The information received from this source is presently being prepared for channeling to appropriate investigative files of this office and other offices where necessary.

In view of the voluminous nature of this material and to facilitate reporting a permanent symbol number is being assigned to this source. All information attributed to this source will be given symbol number

In the future if this source is recontacted this same number will be used.

2 - Bureau  
1 - WFO

RBL:mw  
(3)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 9/8/83 BY SP7MAC/rp

RECORDED - 31

100-423395-488  
JAN 17 1958

63 JAN 22 1958

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:  
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE  
DATE 01-17-2012

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN  
OTHERWISE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

AIRTEL

TO DIRECTOR, FBI (100-423395)

1/2/58

FROM SAC, WFO (100-33226)

WHITE CITIZENS COUNCILS OF D. C., aka  
IS - X

In conducting investigation of subject organi-  
zation [redacted] were  
utilized. By Buphone call on 10/1/57 this office was  
authorized to pay up to [redacted] for their services. To date  
informants have been paid [redacted]

[U]

In connection with these services these informants  
have incurred expenses of [redacted] for phone service.

b6  
b7C  
b7D  
b7E

This office desires to pay this amount and will  
do so UACB by 1/6/58.

8 - Bureau  
1 - WFO

RBL:mw  
(4)

AIRTEL

Classified by SP7 Mac/vp  
Declassify on: OADR 9/8/13

82  
NOV 19 1958  
J.S. JOHNSON  
FBI  
RECORDED-13  
100-423395-489

OK. No reply to WFO  
since this fact will  
within 200.00 which Authority  
can be paid on SEC  
RECORDED-13  
FBI  
DEC 11 1958

68 JAN 21 1958

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Miss Butler  
Mr. Williams

SAC, W: [redacted] Field (100-33226)

January 16, 1958

Director, FBI (100-423395)

WHITE CITIZENS COUNCILS  
OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA  
INTERNAL SECURITY - X

ReBulet dated November 21, 1957.

Bufiles fail to reflect receipt of information referred to in reBulet. Sulet immediately.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 9/7/83 BY SP7 mac/ep

105  
RECORDED-13

104 4/2/58 490  
19 JAN 17 1958

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Boardman \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Parsons \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

CFW:d1h *elk*

(5)

60 JAN 21 1958 *24*

MAIL ROOM ☒ *Q*

MAILED 5  
JAN 16 1958  
COMM-FBI

Mr. Nease  
Mr. Boardman  
Mr. Belmont  
Mr. Williams

Washington Field (100-33226)

January 17, 1958

Director, FBI (100-423395)

WHITE CITIZENS COUNCILS OF  
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA  
INTERNAL SECURITY - X

Reurairtel dated January 14, 1958.

There is being returned herewith the envelope  
and four items described in referenced airtel.

Washington Field Office is instructed to  
obtain and furnished the Bureau one copy of the book  
"The Age of Error" by W. E. Michael referred to in  
the enclosed material.

Enclosures (5)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 9/8/83 BY SP Mac/vj

NOTE ON YELLOW:

See memo Belmont to Boardman, CFW:dlh, "Dissemination  
of Literature in Franked Envelopes Emanating from the Office  
of United States Senator Richard B. Russell, Information  
Concerning." "The Age of Error" was written by Michael  
who is an attorney in Tennessee and concerns the integration  
question in that state. It is being obtained for review  
at the Bureau. The Bureau library does not have this book.

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Boardman \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Parsons \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

CFW:dlh

(7)

MAILED 2

JAN 17 1958

COMM-FBI

64 JAN 23 1958

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Boardman	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Nease	_____
Mr. Parsons	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tamm	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Mr. Clayton	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Holloman	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

AIRTEL

TO DIRECTOR, FBI (100-423395)

FROM SAC, WFO (100-33226)

WHITE CITIZENS COUNCILS OF D. C., aka  
IS -

1/14/58

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 9/8/83 BY SP7 Mac/rp

On 1/14/58 SA THOMAS C. RIES received from Major MILDRED BAILEY, G-2 MDW, the enclosed pieces of literature and envelope. This material was received by Major JOE H. AGEE, U.S.A., 32 Teton Place, Alexandria, Virginia. The envelope in which the material was contained bears the return address of Suite 5, 1047 31st St., N. W., the headquarters of subject organization. The envelope also bears the frank of Senator RICHARD B. RUSSELL as well as a canceled three cent stamp.

The literature enclosed in the envelope is as follows:

1. A flyer which has on one side a photograph of JOHN KASPER and the question "Why is JOHN KASPER in Jail?" The bottom of this page has a request for contribution to Seaboard White Citizens Councils. The opposite side of this sheet contains an article entitled "The Coming Red Dictatorship." This is an article attacking persons of Jewish origin and this same article has been formerly published by "Common Sense" whose editor is CONDE MC GINLEY.

2. A flyer announcing the publication of a book "The Age of Error" by W. E. MICHAEL published by Vantage Press, 120 West 31st St., N.Y.C., N.Y.

3. A flyer entitled "What is the Supreme Law of the Land." This flyer is an attack against integration and ends with a request for contributions to subject organization.

3 - Bureau (Encs. 3)  
1 - WFO

RBL:mw  
(4)

AIRTEL

EX-135

JAN 21 1958

EX-135

WFO 100-33226

4. A reprint of a portion of the Congressional Record entitled "A Tragedy of Errors," the remarks of Hon. RICHARD B. RUSSELL in the Senate of the United States, Friday, August 23, 1957. Across the top of this reprint is stamped in red ink "Very, very important;" "JOHN KASPER."

The above four items and the envelope in which they were enclosed are forwarded to the Bureau for information. It is requested that they be returned to WFO when they have served their purpose.

[redacted] orally advised SA ELMER LEE TODD on 1/13/58 that according to [redacted] approximately 2500 to 3000 of these envelopes from Senator RUSSELL's office had been mailed.

b6  
b7C  
b7D

13

ENCLOSURES TO BUREAU (5)  
Bu file 100-423395  
WFO file 100-33226

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 9/8/13 BY SP1 mac/rj

ENCLOSURE



100-423395  
491



# THE COMING RED DICTATORSHIP

**ASIATIC MARXIST JEWS CONTROL ENTIRE WORLD AS  
LAST WORLD WAR COMMENCES. THOUSANDS  
OF PLOTTERS PLACED IN KEY POSITIONS BY INVISIBLE  
GOVERNMENT. FEW WERE EVER ELECTED.**

I. The information printed here is not available from any of the regular channels of information which are controlled by our enemy.

II. Read carefully and judge for yourself about what is wrong with America.

III. **UNLESS YOU ACT AT ONCE** to stop this plot which has been steadily progressing for many years, and especially the last 20 years, and now has its key men in the desired positions of power, ready to pull the strings which will submerge Gentile humanity forever.

IV. Every Senator and Congressman is constantly voting on questions concerning the world crisis, yet few have the guts to tell the people what is back of the entire world crisis and to advocate measures to counteract it.

V. Rather than endure the smear that would come their way, many members of Congress are willing to sell their own future generations into slavery. Spineless creatures engrossed with the egotism of the

importance of their positions and thinking they are the all-wise mentors of the nation passing on its vital questions, whereas they are guilty of the grossest hypocrisy of all times in evading the one and all important issue which is the foundation of all other questions. They are presiding over the dissolution of the white race.

VI. Many members of Congress desire to lead a life of hypocrisy and escape the real issue, leaving it for others, who, in like manner, leave it for others, and all touch it not. Thus the internal enemy has a free and untrammelled field in which he is moving rapidly forward to the climax.

VII. Needed is a simultaneous effort of a large group of Senators and Congressmen to expose this plot because there is protection in numbers. The public could thus be aroused, and once aroused, would give them its support, and smear of individuals could not take place when a goodly number act simultaneously.



Edward M. M. Warburg  
Head of  
Kuhn, Loeb Co.



James P. Warburg  
World Government Leader



David Dubinsky  
Russian-born World Wide  
Labor Leader

VIII. Communism is a Jewish world mastery plot.

IX. It is the Jewish plot to enslave the Gentiles and to rule over them as kings over slaves.

X. The Jews consider this their destiny as "the chosen people".

The Russian revolution was financed by Jews, Jacob Schiff, Otto Kahn & Paul Warburg, of Kuhn, Loeb & Company, New York bankers. They advanced 48 million dollars and trained 276 Jewish revolutionaries in New York City on the lower East Side who were shipped to Russia in 1917 to direct the overthrow of the government and set up the present Communist government of U. S. S. R. They passed through Germany (with whom we were then at war) by permission of Paul Warburg's brother, who was the Kaiser's Chief of Espionage, and permission of the German Chancellor, Von Bethman-Hollweg (Jew). Trotsky and Lenin were the leaders. All attempted assassinations and assassinations of Czars were carried out by Jews.

World War III is to exhaust the nations so that they will agree to a Jewish world government. The Jew-controlled United Nations is to be the world government; the flag of the United Nations is taken from the flag of Israel and Russia.

The world crisis is made by BERNARD BARUCH, FELIX FRANKFURTER, LEHMAN, JAMES PAUL WARBURG, LEWIS L. STRAUSS (of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., and who was recently appointed Chairman of the U. S. Atomic Energy Commission by EISENHOWER), ROTHCHILD estate, MORGENTHAU, EINSTEIN, and the rest of their Jewish conspirators.

Why do Jews talk of the crisis we have with Russia? They control the governments of Russia, England, France, Israel, and the United States. The crisis is their own making, brought about by them in order to put us in a military straitjacket to them.



Bernard M. Baruch  
Most Powerful  
Man in World.



Felix Frankfurter  
Placed Many Reds in  
Government



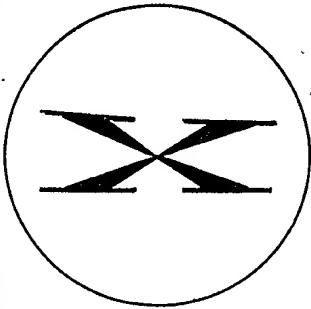
Henry Morgenthau  
Gave Money Plates  
To Communists



Anna M. Rosenberg  
Loaded Defense Dept.  
With Reds.



Herbert Lehman  
Leader in  
Marxist Plot



### WHY IS JOHN KASPER IN JAIL?

JOHN KASPER  
*America's First Political Prisoner*

John Kasper is in jail because in the process of fighting for segregation and the Constitutional rights of all citizens, he exposed the jewish-communist conspiracy behind racial integration and the corrupt politicians who would sell their people into slavery for personal gain.

For years, the jewish-communist controlled press had kept the truth from the American people. They had effectively smeared every man who attempted to break their barrier of lies.

But John Kasper was different. He refused to quit, even under their most vicious smears. His supporters were growing day by day. The people were at last being awakened and organized for effective resistance to jew-communist integration. John Kasper had survived their smear campaign and become stronger as a result of it.

The situation had become desperate for the jew-communists. Stronger tactics were necessary to silence John Kasper, and restore the American people to their former state of unknowing servitude.

With the aid of an illegal, unconstitutional injunction prohibiting free speech, John Kasper was jailed.

His subsequent fight for freedom was of no avail in courts whose judges were controlled by the jewish-communist conspiracy. John Kasper was sentenced to a year in a federal penitentiary. He appealed to the Supreme Court.

This Court, which has held that a communist may advocate the overthrow of our Government by force and violence and be protected under the free speech clause of the First Amendment to the Constitution, refused to hear John Kasper's appeal. A segregationist has no freedom of speech. This right, it seems, is reserved for communists only. John Kasper began serving his year's sentence. The jew-communists and their NAACP stooges rejoiced.

Then John Kasper was brought to trial in another case involving freedom of speech. He was sentenced to a six months' prison term. This case is still in the process of being appealed. Funds are desperately needed to carry this case forward.

In the meantime, John Kasper has been sent to Tallahassee, Florida to serve his sentence, thus, in view of our limited finances, depriving his attorney of the right to confer with him. By these tactics the jew-communists think to completely silence John Kasper. All this will not stop us, but we need your financial support badly.

The Seaboard White Citizens Councils is a non-profit organization. There are no paid officers or employees. All funds are used for legal attack and the distribution of anti-communist literature. We urge you to send your contribution today. Help us to help you!

The communist-jews know many ways to eliminate the patriots who oppose their conspiracy. Forrestal, who refused to be used, either jumped or was pushed from a window of Bethesda Naval Hospital. Senator McCarthy died a mysterious death. WILL KASPER BE NEXT? We are keeping a watchful eye upon his health.

Don't put off until tomorrow what you can do today. Send your contribution immediately.

SEABOARD WHITE CITIZENS COUNCILS  
Suite 5, 1047 31st Street, N.W.  
Washington 7, D.C.

SEE OTHER SIDE FOR FACTS ON THE JEWISH-COMMUNIST CONSPIRACY

RETURN TO SUITE 5  
1047 31st St., N.W., Wash. 7, D.C.

UNITED STATES SENATE

Part of Congressional Record-Free

A TRAGEDY OF ERRORS

REMARKS OF

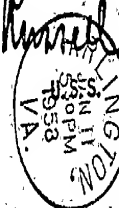
HON. RICHARD B. RUSSELL  
of Georgia

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Friday, August 23, 1957

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

*Richard B. Russell*



Major Joe H. Agee USA  
32 Teton Place  
Alexandria, Virginia



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(Not printed at Government expense)

# Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 85<sup>th</sup> CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

## A Tragedy of Errors

REMARKS

OF

HON. RICHARD B. RUSSELL

OF GEORGIA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Friday, August 23, 1957

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD an able address delivered by Hon. W. E. Michael, an attorney of Sweetwater, Tennessee, before the Civitan Club of Knoxville, Tenn., on August 16, 1957.

Mr. Michael is an author on legal subjects, and has recently written a book entitled *The Age of Error*, which clearly points up the lack of Constitutional basis of the school integration decisions recently handed down by the Supreme Court.

This able address deals with the methods employed by district courts to enforce the monstrous decision in the Brown case. It clearly depicts the perversion of our judicial processes which was sure to follow judicial law based on psychology and the findings of a Swedish socialist rather than the Constitution and established law.

There being no objection, the address was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

(By W. E. Michael, attorney, Sweetwater, Tenn., author of the *Age of Error* (Vantage Press, Inc., New York))

In July 1957, in the United States district court at Knoxville, Tenn., a trial was held which could be accurately designated a "Tragedy of Errors." Had it not been that basic principles of human freedom were at stake, this trial might well have been named after one of Shakespeare's immortal plays, *A Comedy of Errors*. Sixteen citizens of Anderson County were first accused of criminal contempt for violating an injunction to which they were not parties. Later they were charged with having conspired with John

Kasper to violate the same injunction. All circumstances indicated clearly that they were so joined because that was the only way in which they could possibly be accused, much less convicted, of any crime.

### NEW TECHNIQUES

In this trial the new technique of Government by injunction, rather than the ordinary processes of law, made its bow to American jurisprudence.

In this trial was demonstrated the method by which the Supreme Court of the United States evidently intended, through the Department of Justice, to enforce against the South the philosophy of the Supreme Court as expressed in the school-integration cases.

In this contempt trial, for the first time in the memory of any of the lawyers for the defense, newspapers were admitted as evidence of a circumstance to show proof of notice of an injunction.

In this trial, through motion pictures, magazine articles, pictures and snatches of extraneous and unrelated fragments of circumstances, the Government undertook to, and evidently did, to the satisfaction of the jury, make out a case of guilt by association. Guilt by association is repugnant to every concept of American justice. It debases and violates the very fundamental proposition of law that one charged with a crime is presumed to be innocent until proven guilty beyond a reasonable doubt by competent and credible proof.

The 16 Anderson County defendants were represented by more than 12 lawyers from 7 different States (6 from Tennessee), representing an aggregate of more than 300 years' experience, either upon the bench, or at the bar of justice. The fact that six of these defendants were convicted of a crime (conspiracy) which the defense believed had never even been committed, or if committed, certainly never proven by competent evidence, indicates the very grave dangers which we face if these new techniques of modern jurisprudence supplant the time-honored checks and balances of our historical form of government.

### NO REFLECTION UPON THE JUDICIARY

I do not intend any reflection upon United States District Judge Robert L. Taylor, a personal friend of mine, an honorable man, and

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a conscientious judge, nor upon the able district attorney, John Crayford, and his equally able staff. I have the greatest reverence for all of our courts as institutions of government; but when any of these courts impinge upon our constitutional freedoms, it is the privilege of every citizen to disagree with such decisions, and that it is the duty of a lawyer to speak frankly, and forcefully for the purpose of correcting such errors and of preserving those principles of free government which we all cherish.

#### HISTORY OF CLINTON CASE

On December 5, 1950, a suit, known as the Jo Heather McSwain case, was filed on behalf of a small percentage of the Negro students in Anderson County. This suit was sponsored and prosecuted by the N. A. A. C. P. and its nonresident Negro lawyers. The purpose of this suit was to require the Anderson County School Board to admit these Negro students to the white schools in Anderson County.

When the case came to trial in the United States District Court at Knoxville, Judge Taylor denied the petition for integration. While the case was on appeal, the Supreme Court of the United States in the now famous integration case (*Brown v. Topeka*) handed down an opinion on May 17, 1954, holding that the 14th amendment prohibited the operations of segregated public schools by a State, even if school facilities were equal.

As a result of the Supreme Court action, the court of appeals reversed the Anderson County case, and Judge Taylor, on January 4, 1956, entered an order against the Anderson County School Board in which it is said: "It is the opinion of this court that desegregation as to high school students in that county should be effected by a definite date and that a reasonable date should be fixed as one not later than the beginning of the fall term of the present year of 1956." Let us observe in passing that this order was not limited, as we insist that it should have been, to ordering the Anderson County School Board to admit the petitioners under the opinion of the court of appeals, but it went further and ordered the desegregation of all high schools in Anderson County. In other words, all the other colored children were then to be forced to go to the white school whether they wanted to go there or not. In fairness to Judge Taylor the order which he entered appears to be exactly in keeping with what the Supreme Court had in mind in its opinion and orders in the case of *Brown v. Topeka*. The objection to it is that the order and the opinion of the Supreme Court were contrary to the law of the land, in violation of the Constitution of the United States and of the constitutions and statutes of the Southern States, to which alone the decision applied.

Ten of the Clinton defendants were either acquitted by the jury, or the charge as to them was dismissed, but not until these

citizens, who stand "not guilty" of all charges, had been terrorized, humiliated and branded as hoodlums. They had been put in irons, kept in jail, paraded in front of television and newsreel cameras, torn from their homes, and their jobs and forced at great sacrifice to attend numerous hearings and to spend many days in court.

Were it possible to do so, the entire record of this contempt case should be written and should be required study in every school in the land. Under the proof introduced by the Government and upon which the conviction of the six Clinton defendants rests, any person present or any person reading, these words could have been convicted had that person simply happened to walk along a street in Clinton, sit in a parked automobile, attend a public meeting, sign a petition, appear before the school board as an interested patron, or do, while in Anderson County, any of the other lawful acts shown to have been done by any of the 16 defendants.

#### FACTS OF THE CASE

What were the facts in the case? Without leaving out any important matter intentionally, and certainly without misquoting or misconstruing any part of the evidence intentionally, this is in substance what happened. John Frederick Kasper came to Clinton, Tenn., about August 25, 1956, without the knowledge of any of the local defendants. He had been there only 2 or 3 days when an injunction was issued against him and others not now parties to the present contempt proceedings. Pertinent provisions of that injunction are as follows:

"It is ordered and decreed by the court that the aforementioned persons, their agents, servants, representatives, attorneys, and all other persons who are acting, or may act in concert with them be, and they are, hereby enjoined and prohibited from further hindering, obstructing, or in anywise interfering with the carrying out of the aforesaid order of this court (the desegregation order) or from picketing Clinton High School, either by words, or acts or otherwise."

On the 4th day after his arrival, Kasper was convicted of violating the injunction, at which time he was sentenced to a year in prison.

A White Citizens Council, composed of more than 500 outstanding citizens of Anderson County, was formed for the purpose of trying to prevent mixing of the races in the local schools. Almost 500 citizens and patrons of Anderson County signed a petition to the school board to that effect, several weeks before Kasper's arrival. Local citizens of Anderson County filed at least two suits in the State courts seeking to prevent such integration and some of the defendants were parties to those suits. Others appeared before the school board and requested that the board take legal steps to avoid race mixing. All of these things

happened without Kasper's knowledge or participation, according to the evidence. Therefore, he could not have been responsible for them.

The vast majority of people in Anderson County were opposed to integrating the schools and were trying in every peaceful and legitimate manner possible to prevent it. As these efforts failed to produce results, tension began to mount and feelings ran high, until about the latter part of November and the first of December 1956, they reached a crescendo. Newspaper reporters, magazine writers, radio and television cameramen and news photographers descended upon the little city of Clinton. It must be said that a few local people basked in this new sunlight of publicity. The majority of them regretted it, but there was little they could do except to protest. These people knew that something sacred had been violated, but no capable local leadership appeared to correctly inform them as to the law and to assist and advise them in their struggle to protect their fundamental freedoms.

Instead, they were faced with a condition unique in this country. An injunction had issued against certain individuals as already described. No one apparently understood it and some believed that this injunction was against everybody in the county and prohibited everybody from doing anything that would interfere with desegregation. Mr. Sidney Davis, one of the lawyers in the case originally, and one of those who helped to initiate the injunction and contempt proceedings, admitted that he so construed the injunction. Every lawyer knows that there is no authority for issuing a broadside injunction. An injunction must be specific. It must identify the person enjoined, must be served upon them by an authorized person, and must inform the persons involved exactly what they can, or must, or must not, do. None of the 16 defendants was served with the injunction, nor was there any proof that they knew or understood it.

The people were also faced in Anderson County with a rule of "home guard." These were certain local persons organized into a sort of makeshift constabulary, armed with a variety of deadly weapons and permitted by the local authorities to go upon the streets breaking up any congregation of people, preventing any public speakings, and in general, suspending in Clinton, Tenn., the constitutional freedoms of speech, of assemblage, of petition, and of seeking redress for grievances. This so-called home guard actually threw tear-gas bombs into peaceful and unarmed groups where old men and women and little children were painfully injured.

#### WHY WAS KASPER INCLUDED?

When defenses were interposed for these 16 defendants under the attachment of December 5, 1956, it was evident that these defendants could not be prosecuted for violat-

ing an injunction to which they were not parties, unless they were either agents, employees, attorneys, or servants of, or acting in concert with, somebody who had been served with the injunction. Kasper was not even in Clinton when the event occurred on December 4, 1956, which precipitated this contempt proceeding, but he was the only one against whom the injunction was being prosecuted at that time. Furthermore, Kasper had received so much unfavorable publicity that most people were willing to convict him on general principles. The bringing of Kasper into this contempt proceeding with the 16 and charging them with having agreed with him in November, or in December, 1956, to violate the injunction, confesses a complete inability on the part of the Government to make out a case against the 16.

There was no evidence of any agreement or conspiracy between Kasper and any of the defendants. The Government did not produce a witness as to any such agreement or conspiracy, except the lawyer witness, Sidney Davis, who said that he helped to get out the petition for attachment against the 16 and while admitting that he had no evidence of a conspiracy between them and Kasper, he said, "I felt in my heart that they were working together." This is every word that the Government had upon which to predicate any proof of an actual agreement or conspiracy. In your mind, as American citizens, is that sufficient evidence upon which to convict and condemn to jail citizens who have done nothing more than to fight for their fundamental rights?

This is not a brief for or against John Kasper. Every concept of freedom requires that he be granted the constitutional guarantees of a fair and impartial trial, freedom of speech, and the presumption of innocence in any criminal case, until proven guilty by competent and credible proof beyond a reasonable doubt. On this basis, the Government's proof gives John Kasper a clean bill of health in this case. Let us look at part of the record briefly.

#### EVIDENCE AS TO KASPER

This is all the Government proved as to Kasper: he came to Clinton and met and talked to numerous people in their homes and in public places; he made public speeches at one of which a court reporter testified that she was present and recorded his speech, but not one word of it was introduced as evidence; he opened public meetings with prayer; he told members of the School Board of Anderson County that his purpose there was to try to get the Negroes out of the high school and to prevent the mixing of the races in public schools. This is no more than many hundreds of Anderson County parents and citizens told the school board orally and in writing. He did not say, and the Government witnesses did not testify that he said he intended to accomplish this end by any



but peaceable and lawful means. The proof further showed that some high school girls approached Kasper and asked him to help them form a teen-age White Citizens Council. He responded that he was under an injunction and that he could not do so, but that he could tell them where to write for a charter. He was arrested and tried in Anderson County for inciting a riot, in which suit he was found "not guilty" by an Anderson County jury. There is not one word of testimony connecting Kasper with any violence, overt acts, conspiracy or agreement with anybody to violate any injunction.

If Kasper was not proven guilty of such an agreement or conspiracy, then a verdict of guilty could not stand against any of the other six who were convicted. Can anybody believe for a minute that under such proof that there would have been a conviction against any of the 16, had not Kasper been brought in as a defendant in the desperation move?

#### AS TO TILL

Willard H. Till was shown to have been president of the White Citizens Council. He opened meetings with prayer, and publicly stated that under no circumstances did the White Citizens Council condone violence or illegal methods, but that its purpose was to try to restore to the people of Tennessee the right to have segregated schools in accordance with the laws and the constitution of the State of Tennessee. He presented six requests to the Anderson County School Board on the subject, two of which the board adopted. He was not shown to have been involved in any violence. Neither had he lifted his voice against any person. He was in the courthouse in Anderson County, Tenn., when Kasper was acquitted of inciting a riot. The motion pictures introduced by the Government showed Till walking down the corridor of the courthouse and stopping behind a group which was evidently where some of the witnesses were congregated, at which place he stopped and lightly placed his hand upon the back of a person unknown, but who was not Kasper. Apparently the only basis for convicting Till was the argument that "he didn't have to put his arm around John Kasper." As an American citizen, are you satisfied with another American citizen being convicted and facing a possible jail sentence or fine, or both, for the activities of the man Till, which I have just described? Would it add anything to the evidence against Till if it were shown that he did meet and talk with Kasper on 2 or 3 occasions and that on some other occasions they were in the same public meeting? This is "guilt by association."

#### AS TO BRANTLEY

Lawrence Brantley was also convicted. The only proof concerning him was that his automobile was parked on a public street

near the Clinton School on several occasions and that on December 4, 1956, he was seen standing in a large crowd some distance away from the school house and in front of the school recreation building. At some undisclosed time, Kasper had been seen on several occasions going to and from the home of Brantley. There was no proof that he had ever uttered a word, made any agreement, or performed any act even remotely connected with "desegregation" at the Clinton schools. Are you satisfied as American citizens that under the true facts which I have just given to you, Lawrence Brantley should be convicted of conspiracy, or criminal contempt and forced to either pay a fine, undergo a jail sentence, or both?

#### WHY THE CONTEMPT CASE?

The incident which occurred on December 4, 1956, when Kasper was not in town and which apparently occurred on the spur of the moment, and therefore could not have been the result of a conspiracy with Kasper, was a fist fight occurring between one of the defendants, Clyde Cook, and a certain preacher of Clinton, Tenn. Two suits are still pending in the courts of Anderson County against Clyde Cook on account of this fight and that is where the jurisdiction lies and where the question should be decided under our system of government. It had no place in this proceedings. Since a preacher was involved, it could be used, and was used, in the press and by radio and television to inflame the public—used by these forces who are fomenting all of this trouble and who are distorting the true facts to make it falsely appear to the Nation that only "hoodlums" oppose the integration of public schools in the South. This preacher announced from his pulpit that he was going to escort the Negro children to the Clinton high school. He went to the chief of police who took a dim view of the preacher's announced project. The preacher then went to the superintendent of schools who told him that the school board had complied with the Court's order by opening the high school to the Negro students. The preacher pointed to some automobiles parked along the street and said that the Negroes were afraid to go to school because of those automobiles. He was informed by the superintendent that such was simply a pretext; that the Negroes did not want to go to the white high school and he was not going to be a party to forcing them to go.

By some miraculous means, the Columbia Broadcasting System, Life Magazine and representatives of the press, radio and television, by the score, were on hand the next morning when this preacher started out to do what he called "his Christian duty." It is too bad that he could not obey the other admonition not to "parade his good deeds before men." Thus, esconced in the sunlight of national publicity, the preacher and others proceeded without obstruction, him-



drance or interference to deliver several Negro children to the white high school. There was some "heckling" the preacher said, but nothing else. The Negroes were taken inside the school and the preacher thereupon returned to the place where several people stood who had tried to remonstrate with him; apparently to "rub it in" a little. In the course of "rubbing it in," he became engaged in a fist fight with Clyde Cook. Apparently the preacher got the best of the fight. He is the one who should have been arrested and charged with creating the difficulties out there. Certainly Kasper was not there, and unless Kasper was one of the parties and unless that fight was a result of a conspiracy between Kasper and some of the defendants to violate the injunction, there could be no conviction in this case. The legal presumption of innocence should have resulted in the dismissal of the charges as to all defendants.

#### WHY?

You may well ask, "Why did the jury compound the error which began in the Supreme Court and worked its way down to a local situation in Clinton, Tenn.?" Time will not permit a discussion of a multitude of details. Rather we should consider the one overpowering misconception which pervades the subject of school segregation. This great misconception is that there is a law requiring the integration of schools in the Southern States. There is no such law. There is a \$10,000 cash reward for any person who can point to a single existing constitutional provision or any statute duly enacted either by the Congress of the United States, or by any of the Southern States requiring or authorizing the integration of the Negro and white children in the public schools of these States.

We are not talking about integration in Illinois. If the people of Chicago and of Illinois want to integrate their schools, that is their business and they have a constitutional right to do so. If we don't want to integrate ours, we have a constitutional right not to do so. Nevertheless, because the Supreme Court of the United States rejected all the known law on that subject and proceeded to order integration in certain of the school cases then before it, the false impression has grown up that "desegregation" is the law of the land. The Constitution of the United States defines the "supreme law of the land" to be the Constitution and the treaties made under its authority. The decision of the Supreme Court in the integration cases is the law of the case in each individual instance and is binding upon the lower Federal courts, upon the officers of that court and upon the parties to those lawsuits and those who are working by or through them. It is not yet the law of the land. It will never become the law of the land unless it is legitimized by constitutional amendment and unless it stands the test of time.

This whole case, therefore, was predicated upon the misconception that when anyone did anything to interfere with, obstruct, hinder or oppose the integration of the white and Negro students in the public schools of Tennessee, that that person was a criminal and was in violation of the law.

#### LAW OF THE LAND OR LAW OF THE CASE

Almost every medium of public information in this country has undertaken to confuse the issue and compound the error by making it appear that there is a valid law or constitutional provision requiring the Southern States to "desegregate" their schools. It is hard for laymen to distinguish between the law of the land and the law of the case. But when precious liberties are involved, it is necessary to make that additional mental effort and to draw a clear line of demarcation between that which is law and that which is not the law. Every court order is not a law. A valid court order must be obeyed by all properly included within the order, and the question of whether it is a valid order is always subject to review.

Under our Government of checks and balances, the people enact constitutional provisions, or changes. They elect the legislative branch of the Government which is charged with enacting the laws. They elect the executive branch of the Government which is charged with enforcing the law. The judicial branch of Government is charged with interpreting and applying the laws.

In performing its function the judiciary has always felt itself bound by the rule of precedent, or of what we in law call stare decisis. That is the doctrine that when a court of last resort, such as the Supreme Court of the United States, has interpreted a law, or made a decision which is solidly predicated upon constitutional authority, and when that decision is accepted by the other coordinate branches of the Government, and by the people, having stood the test of time, it then becomes what is known as a precedent. When it is written into the records of the law and is cited by lawyers and judges as a part of the body of the law, it may be referred to as the law of the land. Without the guiding hand of legal precedent, our whole system of jurisprudence would be like a ship without a rudder.

Our present Supreme Court in the integration cases abandoned the doctrine of stare decisis and "rejected" the precedents of many cases throughout many years; giving as its reason for such rejection, its inability to discover, even by independent investigation, the meaning of the 14th amendment to the Constitution at the time of its passage and its doubts as to the amount of psychological knowledge available in the 1890's. Whereupon the Court then proceeded to cite "modern authorities," consisting of numerous socialistic textbook writers. In other words, the Supreme Court refused to fol-

low, but boldly "rejected" all the established law on the subject prior to the time when a majority of that Court came upon the bench. Having taken this first bold step, the Court then proceeded to find that segregated schools "were inherently unequal" and that maintaining such public schools by the States violated the 14th amendment and frustrated the children of the minority group (evidently meaning the Negro children) by "generating a feeling of inferiority as to their status in the community that may affect their hearts and minds in a way unlikely ever to be undone." The opinion gives no history for this finding, unless it comes from the textbooks cited, nor does the opinion indicate how frustration could bestow jurisdiction upon a Federal court when it would otherwise have none.

#### THE CONSTITUTION SAYS

The 10th amendment to the Constitution of the United States specifically provides that all powers not delegated in the Constitution to the Federal Government were reserved to the States and to the people. The exclusive jurisdiction of a State over its schools has been repeatedly reaffirmed by the Supreme Court. No jurisdiction of their schools has ever been given to the Federal Government by the States, or the people.

The 14th amendment says: "No State shall deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws." There could be no serious doubt as to the meaning of this amendment. It was interpreted many times by jurists and statesmen who were living at the time of its passage. It meant "protection of the laws". It dealt only with political, not social, affairs.

In 1896, the Supreme Court of the United States decided the case of *Plessy v. Ferguson* (163 U. S. 537) wherein it declared that in a case involving intrastate commerce, that if the State provided separate but equal facilities for the races, that the plaintiff in that case, a Negro, was not denied any right guaranteed him under the 14th amendment to the Constitution when he was required to ride in the space set apart for his race.

Later, the same question, involving schools, came before the Supreme Court a number of times, as in the case of *Cummings v. Board of Education* (175 U. S. 528) and, as late as 1927, in a case involving a Chinese girl, *Gong Lum v. Rice* (275 U. S. 78), the question of the constitutionality of the Mississippi constitution was tested in the light of the 14th amendment. In all of these cases the Supreme Court repeatedly held: (1) That the question of whether the public schools of a State should be segregated was purely a question, under the 10th amendment of the Constitution, for the individual States to decide; (2) that the terms employed in the 14th amendment applied to political rights and not to social rights.

In other words, many years ago, the Supreme Court gave the lie to the modern propagandist's device by which he contrives

to make it appear that going to school in a desegregated school is a civil right. The Supreme Court has often rejected any such theory in strong language and this rejection had been and was the law of the land.

#### THE COURT HAS SAID

In *Plessy v. Ferguson* the Court said: "The object of the amendment (14th) was undoubtedly to enforce the absolute equality of the two races before the law but in the nature of things, it could not have been intended to abolish distinctions based upon color, or to enforce social as distinguished from political, equality or commingling of the two races upon terms unsatisfactory to either."

In the *Cummings* case the Court said: "Any interference on the part of the Federal authorities with the management of such schools cannot be justified, except in the case of a clear and unmistakable disregard of rights secured by the supreme law of the land."

Let it be remembered that the supreme law of the land is the Constitution of the United States and the treaties made thereunder.

In the *Gong Lum* case the Court said: "The right and power of the State to regulate the method providing for the education of its youth at public expense is clear \* \* \*. The decision is within the discretion of the State in regulating its public schools and does not conflict with the 14th amendment."

The decision mentioned was from the Supreme Court in Mississippi, which was affirmed.

In overruling and rejecting the law of the land, and in substituting therefor an unsupported finding that the 14th amendment, contrary to what the Supreme Court had always said, prohibited segregation of the State owned and operated public schools, the Court exercised a legislative function and wrote into the records of this country a new and different statement of the law and one which we believe it had no authority to write. After having written that law, then the Supreme Court ordered its enforcement with all reasonable speed. It was that order that brings us back to the Clinton, Tenn., contempt case. That is the key to the method by which the present Supreme Court evidently undertakes to enforce its legislation. Thus, we have the spectacle of the courts making the law, then interpreting the law, then providing for the enforcement of the law by injunction, then making that injunction effective against everyone by charges of conspiracy in criminal-contempt proceedings. This has the effect of making the courts the lawmakers, the accuser, the prosecutor, and the judge. Such a state of affairs is completely and utterly repugnant to everything that we hold dear in this country.

The problem before us transcends any question of racial integration. It cuts at the very heart of the Republic. Without a rigid adherence to a written Constitution and without the stern guidance of precedent, our

7

law would become a rule of caprice, a Government of men and not of law. We should consider the serious import of the developments just discussed upon the lives of those whom they are ostensibly designed to help—that is, the southern Negro. The southern Negro has been making great progress in the last 25 or 50 years. The South has developed a sort of peaceful coexistence. None are so blind as those who will not see the difference between civil and political rights, and social or personal privileges.

People from the North and East particularly who are pushing integration, are acting only under the guise of friendship for the southern Negro. For the most part, they are spreading the type of unrest that is such a strong weapon of communism. They may be doing it unwittingly, but nevertheless, that is what they are doing. Many integrationists are interested only in who gets the electoral vote in States such as Illinois and New York, where the Negro vote in Chicago and Harlem may mean the difference in winning or losing a presidential election.

The southern Negro is being used as a pawn in the great game of national (or international) politics. He will lose more than any other citizen if his constitutional guarantees are taken away. He may be cajoled into believing that he is receiving some transient advantage by forcing white people to accept him into white schools, but every intelligent southerner must know that it would be against the best interests of the

southern Negro and against his better judgment.

The opposition to the Supreme Court's trend of opinions in integration cases, as well as the widespread dissatisfaction of the Court's decision in cases dealing with communism, is predicated not upon racial hatred or bitterness, but upon love of country and of Constitution, and a desire to continue a way of life that has proven itself to be, if not perfect, at least peaceful.

There has been more interracial strife in the United States, and particularly in the South, since Black Monday in May 1954, than there had been in any period of time of double that length: since Reconstruction days. The integration decisions have brought grief to the entire country. They are generating hatred, distrust of the law, enmity between the races, and will bring economic and political chaos. It behooves every citizen of this country to face the facts and take up the cudgel against any judicial act that threatens our constitutional form of government. One way is a continuance of our way of life—the preservation of written constitutional Government. The other way is usurpation of power by the courts, rule by injunction rather than by statute, and execution by the courts rather than by the executive branch of the Government. I may have attached more importance to recent developments than they deserve, but honesty and candor force the inescapable conclusions that it is even later than you think.

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THE AGE OF ERROR

by

W. E. Michael

Foreword by Senator Richard B. Russell



"...this book will be a material contribution to a better understanding of the real issues involved." Senator Richard B. Russell.

The most highly charged and dangerous issue of our time—integration by judicial decree of black and white in the public schools—here is examined from the point of view of the South in a factual, hard-hitting book.

Indicting the recent decision by the Supreme Court on the grounds that it violates the Tenth Amendment to the Constitution, completely reverses precedent established by the Court itself, and evinces ignorance of the facts of life in the South, the author goes on to show the consequences of this decision.

THE AGE OF ERROR discusses ways and means of overcoming what the author holds to be a disastrous error, and of reaffirming the constitutional rights of the states. Any American, white or Negro, be he from the North or the South, will profit from this book.

The "issues involved," created by the Supreme Court's decision on forced integration, are kindling a "foolish fire," smoldering, ready to burst into raging conflagration.

Already the tinder is flaring. Riots, bloodshed, and terror have occurred in many places where integration has been attempted.

With the calm, precise logic of the legal mind, W. E. Michael analyzes the controversy, its background history, the contentions, the proponents, the possible consequences. Then Mr. Michael gives the legal aspects of the case.

He is well qualified to do so. W. E. Michael has been practising law for over thirty years. For twenty-five years he was city attorney of Sweetwater, Tennessee. He is a member of the Tennessee Bar Association and has been active for many years in civic and educational work.

THE AGE OF ERROR is an indispensable survey of a crucial issue of our time. Order your book today. The price...only \$3.50.

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FROM  
THE  
JACKET  
→

## WHAT IS THE SUPREME LAW OF THE LAND?

We hear so much of this phrase these days, and it is used by people holding responsible government positions, in connection with Supreme Court decisions that it is important for people to know just what is the Supreme law of the land.

We turn to the Constitution of the United States to find the authentic answer: Article VI, paragraph 2, provides:

"This Constitution, and the Laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof; and all Treaties made, or which shall be made, under the Authority of the United States, shall be the Supreme law of the land."

There is the answer to this question, for all to read and know. When you hear some politician, sociologist, psychiatrist, or other crackpot say that a decision of the U.S. Supreme Court is the Supreme law of the land, you can immediately brand him to be the ignoramus or liar that he is and let him take his choice.

This is just another phoney way to cram integration and mongrelization down our throats. It is used frequently by the NAACP and Communists and their hirelings and by those unscrupulous Government officials who have sold out to them. They are politicians who will sell their souls for votes.

Now that the Supreme Court has gone out of its way to free a group of West Coast Communists; declared State laws against treason and sedition to be unenforceable and freed a convicted rapist on the ground he was held in custody too long before he signed a confession; has ordered State Boards to admit confessed Communists to practice law, there is consternation in other quarters than the South.

A segregationist was convicted of criminal contempt of Court for advocating "getting the Negroes out of white schools", and the U.S. District Court and a Circuit Court of Appeals has held this advocacy is not protected under the First Amendment (freedom of speech) of the Constitution. On the other hand, the Supreme Court has held (Yates case, decided June 17, 1957) that persons "Advocating the overthrow of our Government by force and violence" are protected under the First Amendment. The conviction of these 14 Communists after a trial by jury in the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of California was accordingly reversed and they and others of their kind are free again to continue openly and notoriously advocating the overthrow of our Government by force and violence. Our Supreme Court protects them by saying this is freedom of speech. Yet, when a segregationist advocates getting the Negroes out of white schools and "keeping our white schools white", then the Courts say this advocacy is not protected by freedom of speech. The Kasper case was presented to the Supreme Court on a petition for certiorari. The Supreme Court has refused to hear the Kasper case. In so ruling, Kasper has been denied his last legal remedy. On the very day Kasper was "denied", the Supreme Court turned loose 3 notorious reds on technicalities. In the face of the extreme tolerance shown Communists by the Supreme Court, especially with respect to free speech, we fail to see how the Supreme Court can deny others who are not Communists their right to free speech. However, the Court would never give a segregationist his day in Court. It would be embarrassing to that Court to have to decide that all that Kasper said was protected under the First Amendment and let him go free. The Court would never turn Kasper loose because the Communists and left-wingers wouldn't like it.

Also it would be embarrassing for the Supreme Court to have to decide that since the Brown case (school case) was bottomed on the Fourteenth Amendment, that its decision

is unenforceable. The Fourteenth Amendment in Section 5 provides:

"The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article."

The Congress has never passed any legislation to enforce the Fourteenth Amendment with respect to schools, therefore, the Supreme Court in its zest to legislate and enforce its views as sociologists and psychologists has rendered a decision which cannot be legally enforced unless and until Congress provides enforcement legislation.

The Kasper case would have to be reversed if the Supreme Court granted an appeal so we long ago anticipated that rather than expose the dilemma it had itself created, it would refuse an appeal by simply deciding that Kasper's Petition for Certiorari be "denied". As that is the case, as we expected, then the moral is: Communists, traitors, rapists, and murderers have their day in Court and their Constitutional rights (perhaps more) zealously protected, but a segregationist is deprived of established Constitutional rights and off he goes to the penitentiary.

We offer to all good Americans a neat, pocket-size edition of the Constitution of the United States, printed by the Government Printing Office of Washington. Carry it with you and know your rights. Price 10¢ plus 5¢ mailing costs.

The American Revolution first occurred in the minds of the people. It occurred more than 20 years before the first musket was fired. It was won as a lawsuit, a legal "case" FIRST, later by heroic courage on the battlefield. First, the colonists had to establish their moral position; had, in the beginning, to establish legality and show that the British were "offside", were illegal in their oppressive money policy, in coercing colonists to quarter British soldiers, etc.

Then it was "the redcoats are coming." Today it is "the reds are coming." The unique and unequalled service performed by John Kasper and the Seaboard White Citizens Councils to Constitutional government and White America is that they have defined the legal basis of segregation, States' Rights, and freedom of speech for all America. The Seaboard White Citizens Councils have torn the mask from the race-haters and race-destroyers on the Supreme Court and have exposed the 20th Century enemies of the American Constitution.

The legal right is established and the tyrannical acts of judicial despotism of the High Court are revealed to all through the many exhausting lawsuits initiated by John Kasper and the Seaboard White Citizens Councils.

One of America's greatest Constitutional lawyers, Mr. J. Benjamin Simmons, 1025 Vermont Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. has served without compensation in patriotic defense of white men's rights, States' Rights and Constitutional government. Mr. Simmons cannot continue the struggle nor can John Kasper remain out of jail unless funds are immediately forthcoming from White America to continue the legal effort to regain our rights.

Have you ever given for your country? It is the same as protecting one's own children. We need funds urgently and immediately if the great gains we have made over a satanic enemy in the last year and a half are to be conserved and pressed forward.

Don't hesitate. Today send your contributions to the John Kasper Legal Attack Fund. Tomorrow will be too late.

Seaboard White Citizens Councils  
1047 31st Street, N.W. Suite 5  
Washington, D.C.  
FEderal 3-7660

Mr. Tolson

1/17/58

G. A. Nease

**DISSEMINATION OF LITERATURE IN  
FRANKED ENVELOPES EMANATING FROM  
THE OFFICE OF U. S. SENATOR RICHARD B. RUSSELL**

Mr. Belmont's memorandum 1/16/58 to Mr. Boardman reflected that Senator Russell's franked envelopes were being used to distribute literature concerning the White Citizens Councils of the District of Columbia.

Bill Jordan, Senator Russell's Legislative Assistant, called Mr. DeLoach 1/16/58 on two occasions throughout the day to explain the above matter. Jordan stated that an attorney by the name of Michael from Tennessee made a speech last summer entitled 'Tragedy of Errors.' Senator Russell thought this was a good speech and had it inserted into the Congressional Record. Michael later approached the Senator and asked for additional copies, indicating at the time there was a large demand for this speech. Michael stated that the speech would be distributed through the Committee for Constitutional Government. He advised Leeman Anderson, Senator Russell's Administrative Assistant, of the latter distribution. Senator Russell knew nothing of this. Michael also requested that distribution of the speech be handled through the Senator's franked envelope, which was approved by Leeman Anderson.

After obtaining the frank envelopes, the Committee for Constitutional Government did not mail out all the speeches that had been given to them by Michael. On the contrary, this committee allowed other organizations to mail out the said speech with the explicit understanding that the envelopes would include only the speech. One of the organizations allowed to do this was the Seaboard White Citizens Council. According to Jordan, Senator Russell knew nothing of the manner in which the Committee for Constitutional Government allowed other organizations to handle this distribution. The Seaboard White Citizens Council apparently inserted their own literature in the Senator's envelopes rather than sending the speech 'Tragedy of Errors' as the Committee for Constitutional Government intended them to do.

CDD:hpf

(6)

cc - Mr. Boardman  
cc - Mr. Belmont  
cc - Mr. Williams  
cc - Mr. Jones

cc - Bufile 100-423395 (White Citizens Councils of D. C.)

100-423395-  
NOT RECORDED  
117 JAN 20 1958

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 9/8/83 BY SP7Mac/rp

4 JAN 21 1958



Memo to Mr. Tolson  
**DISSEMINATION OF LITERATURE IN FRANKED  
ENVELOPES FROM SENATOR RUSSELL'S OFFICE**

Jordan stated that on the third of this month, Senator Russell's office began receiving mail stamped "Addressee Not at Address Listed" as so often happens in any "mail-out" of quantity. The Senator's office noticed that White Citizens Council literature was in the envelopes. Senator Russell immediately called in the postal authorities but was advised that there appeared to be little chance of a violation. The postal authorities have since told the Senator there now appears to be a good chance of mail fraud and they are proceeding along that angle.

Mr. Jordan requested any available public source information we might have on the Committee for Constitutional Government and Attorney J. Benjamin Simmons, 1025 Vermont Avenue, Washington, D.C. The latter individual is reportedly an officer of the Committee for Constitutional Government.

After checking, Mr. Jordan was advised on a confidential basis that we had never investigated Mr. Simmons and he might desire to check the records of the House Committee on Un-American Activities concerning the Committee for Constitutional Government. This Committee's files have considerable information concerning contempt citations against the said organization and specifically citations against an individual by the name of Rumely who at one time was executive secretary of this organization. Jordan was most appreciative.

ACTION: For information.

L. V.

January 16, 1958

A.H. Belmont

DESEMINATION OF LITERATURE  
IN FRANKED ENVELOPES EMANATING  
FROM THE OFFICE OF UNITED STATES  
SENATOR RICHARD B. RUSSELL  
INFORMATION CONCERNING

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 9/9/83

BY SP1 Mac/

By memorandum 1/10/58 you were advised that the White Citizens Councils of District of Columbia (WCCDC) had obtained from the office of United States Senator Richard B. Russell (Democrat-Georgia) 4,000 reprints of an article "A Tragedy of Errors," which was printed in the "Congressional Record" at the request of Senator Russell. These reprints are in manila envelopes which bear Senator Russell's frank and are being distributed by WCCDC to anyone that organization so designates.

The Liaison Section determined through contact with the post office that the above facts are not considered a violation of postal laws.

It was subsequently determined these reprints were being obtained from Jim Russell who works in the Senator's office; that the franked envelopes were being opened by WCCDC; that other material of that organization was being inserted; and that the envelopes were being mailed to individuals designated by WCCDC with a 3-cent stamp affixed.

By airtel 1/14/58 Washington Field Office furnished one of these envelopes with its contents which had been obtained from Army Intelligence. The material included by WCCDC prior to mailing consists of an appeal for funds in behalf of John Kasper, criticism of the United States Supreme Court and condemnation of Jews, among which were such prominent individuals as Bernard Baruch, Felix Frankfurter, Henry Morganthau, Anna Rosenberg and Herbert Lehman. In addition to the Senator's frank the envelope bears the return address of the WCCDC.

OBSERVATIONS:

Pertinent information concerning this matter has been furnished Deputy Attorney General Walsh by letters dated 1/10 and 14/58. The only additional information set forth in Washington Field Office airtel 1/14/58 is a description of the material inserted by WCCDC, therefore, no communication is being directed to the Deputy Attorney General at this time.

Tolson  
Nichols  
Boardman  
Belmont  
Mohr  
Parsons  
Rosen  
Tamm  
Trotter  
Tele. Room  
Holloman  
Gandy

Enclosure  
- Mr. Nease  
- Mr. Boardman  
- Mr. Belmont  
- Mr. Williams

NOT RECORDED

102 JAN 16 1958

INITIALS ON ORIGINAL

JAN 31 1958

MAIL ROOM  
- Bufile 100-423395 (White Citizens Councils of D. C.)

Memorandum for Mr. Boardman  
Re: Dissemination of Literature  
in Franked Envelopes Emanating from the  
Office of United States Senator Richard B. Russell

Although Senator Russell favors continued segregation it appears that he may be unaware that his name and material are being utilized by the WCCDC to solicit aid for John Kasper and to castigate the United States Supreme Court and prominent Jews. Bufiles reveal that Senator Russell, who is a member of the Senate Appropriations Committee, has had a cordial relationship with the Bureau dating back to at least 1940. He has been contacted in the past by Mr. Nichols. It is not known if the Jim Russell employed in the Senator's office is related to him.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

(1) It is suggested that under the circumstances it may be desirable for Mr. Nease to confidentially advise Senator Russell concerning the use of his name and material by the WCCDC. If for no other purpose such a contact might serve to prevent this organization from securing additional material from the Senator's office in the future and thereby capitalizing on his prominence.

yes  
H

(2) There is attached for your approval a letter to Washington Field Office returning the envelope and its contents inasmuch as Washington Field so requested that they be returned.

yes  
H

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-423395) DATE: 1/22/58

FROM : SAC, WFO (100-33226)

SUBJECT: WHITE CITIZENS COUNCILS OF D. C., aka  
IS - X

ReBullets 1/16/58 and 11/21/57 and report of SA RICHARD B. LAVING 1/10/58. ReBullets refer to submission of publications of captioned organization entitled "White Man Awaken."

Re report sets forth on pages 20, 21, and 22 that this publication has only been published once. When future editions are printed they will be sent to Bureau as directed. Future editions are to be called "Charge."

2 - Bureau  
1 - WFO

RBL:mw  
(3)

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DATE 9/8/83 BY SP7Mac/vp

RECORDED - 61

100 - 423395 - 492  
JAN 23 1958

INT. SEC.

Accepted  
Research

266  
60 JAN 28 1958

DIRECTOR, FBI (105-34237)

1/22/58

SAC, WFO (100-33226)

CITIZENS COUNCILS  
IS - X

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 9/8/83 BY SP7Mac/vp

ReBulet to Atlanta, 10/9/57, instructing offices to institute a program toward development of coverage in Citizens Councils where trouble might arise due to integration.

As set forth in previous letters from this office this office has the White Citizens Councils of D. C., aka Seaboard White Citizens Councils (WCC) within its territory.

I. STEPS TAKEN TO INSURE SUCCESS OF PROGRAM

As set forth in WFO let, 12/20/57, this office has spent the past month in evaluating the results of contacting [redacted] This source has access to the records of the WCC.

b6  
b7C  
b7D

It has been planned to contact an [redacted] for development; however, he is in the hospital [redacted] [redacted] He will be contacted when he recovers.

As set forth above this office has assigned a symbol number [redacted] during the past month.

II. RESULTS ACHIEVED UNDER THE PROGRAM

It is believed that through the coverage of [redacted] and [redacted] this office has a good picture of WCC activity in this area and will be able to supply other offices with a good picture of principal persons involved in WCC activity in other areas. It is believed that in the event of violence in any other area the names developed by [redacted] will be of assistance.

- ③ - Bureau  
    (1 - 100-423395)  
1 - WFO

RBL:mw  
(4)

NOT RECORDED  
JAN 23 1957

67 JAN 27 1958

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-423395)

DATE: 1/24/58

FROM : SAC, RICHMOND (105-632)

SUBJECT: WHITE CITIZENS COUNCILS OF  
THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA  
IS-XALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 9/8/83 BY SP1 Mac/rp

ReBulet to Richmond dated 1/8/58.

Mrs. BEVERLY B. STAMFORD, 802 South Oakland Street, Arlington, Virginia, was contacted on January 21, 1958, by SAs HOWARD E. RICHARD and WILLIE C. LAW. Mrs. STAMFORD advised that she and her husband had been casually acquainted with EUGENE B. COLLTON for approximately two years, but do not consider him to be a friend. She and Mr. STAMFORD do not know COLLTON on a social basis but have merely become acquainted as neighbors. Mrs. STAMFORD stated that she has no knowledge of any organizations to which COLLTON might belong, but is aware that he is somewhat radical in so far as his views on school integration problems are concerned. She stated that several months ago COLLTON had given her husband some literature concerning this problem which she felt was very radical. This material was destroyed, and Mrs. STAMFORD could not remember the title or any other specific information identifying the data which was furnished.

Mrs. STAMFORD stated that COLLTON works for the District of Columbia Government and is believed to be an inspector in the D. C. Automobile Inspection Division of the Traffic Bureau.

Mrs. STAMFORD stated that she is quite sure that COLLTON has not attempted to organize any kind of Citizens Council or other organization in the neighborhood where he lives. She could not recall any activity at his home which would indicate that he was holding meetings there. She pointed out that the COLLTONs share their home with another family, name unknown, and for that reason she does not believe there is room in his home for any large gathering.

3 - Bureau (RM)  
2 - WFO (RM) (100-33226)  
2 - Richmond (1-105-732)  
(1-105-632)

HER/vlr

6(7)

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EX-135

JAN 25 1958

INT. SEC.

67 JAN 29 1958

RH 105-632

Mrs. STAMFORD, although apparently willing to assist the Bureau in this matter, does not appear to be in a position to furnish information concerning the activities of COLLTON in so far as the White Citizens Councils of The District of Columbia are concerned.

It is not felt that the information Mrs. STAMFORD could furnish would warrant the opening of a PSI file at this time.

It is pointed out however that Mrs. STAMFORD volunteered to be alert for any activity on the part of COLLTON which might be of interest to the FBI and stated that if such information comes to her attention, she will immediately contact the Alexandria Resident Agency.

UACB Richmond will recontact Mrs. STAMFORD within the next forty five days to determine if any additional information concerning COLLTON has come to her attention. Thereafter the Bureau and the Washington Field Office will be advised concerning the recommendations of this Office for further contact with Mrs. STAMFORD.



r. Williams

SAC, Washington Field (100-33226)

January 22, 1958

Director, FBI (100-423395)

WHITE CITIZENS COUNCILS  
OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA  
INTERNAL SECURITY - X

Reurairtels January 3, 8, 10 and 14, 1958,  
concerning dissemination of literature by captioned  
organization in envelopes bearing the frank of  
United States Senator Richard B. Russell.

For your information the Bureau has been  
advised that the matter of the captioned organization  
placing its literature in the envelopes bearing  
Senator Russell's frank has been taken up with the  
Post Office Department by representatives of the  
Senator's office and postal authorities have stated  
there appears to be a good chance of mail fraud  
and they are proceeding along that angle.

Any additional information received  
relative to this matter should be furnished the  
Bureau promptly in form suitable for dissemination.

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DATE 9/8/83 BY SP7MAC/vp

RECORDED - 31

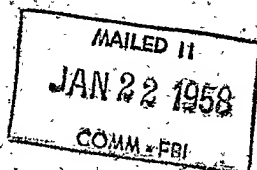
100-423395-494

12 JAN 28 1958

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Boardman \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Parsons \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

CFW:d1h

(4)



306  
JAN 30 1958  
MAIL ROOM

Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Boardman \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Parsons \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Tele. Rm. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
 Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 9/8/83 BY SP7 Mac/vp

AIRTEL

TO DIRECTOR, FBI (100-423395)

1/27/58

FROM SAC, WFO (100-33226)

WHITE CITIZENS COUNCILS OF D. C., aka  
 IS - X

Re my airtels 1/10/58 and 1/16/58, concerning  
 mailings by captioned organization in envelopes bearing  
 the frank of Senator RICHARD B. RUSSELL.

Enclosed for the Bureau are 5, and for Richmond  
 one, copies of a letterhead memorandum concerning further  
 information concerning this matter.

The first informant used is [redacted] who  
 furnished the information to SA ELMER LEE TODD by report.  
 The report will be filed in [redacted]

b7D

The second informant is anonymous.

WFO will furnish additional information received  
 in this regard to the Bureau.

- 3 - Bureau (Encls. 5)
- 1 - Richmond (Info)(Encl. 1)
- 1 - WFO

CEG:mw  
 (5)

AIRTEL

ENCLOSURE

*Information re, WCCOC,  
 Staffing Sen. Russell  
 prohibited envelopes previously  
 disseminated @ WFO*

*INFO previously  
 disseminated per CFW,  
 Wm*

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ENCLOSURE

JAN 29 1958

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*495-1000*



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.  
January 27, 1958

b6  
b7C  
b7D

WHITE CITIZENS' COUNCILS OF WASHINGTON, D. C.

[redacted]  
On January 24, 1958, an informant, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that on January 12, 1958, Floyd Fleming was at the Office of the captioned organization folding material to put into the letters from Senator Richard Russell's office. According to the informant, Fleming had been sending out a huge mailing from different post offices in the Washington area, in addition to the letters [redacted] mails. The informant understood that of 4000 letters from Senator Russell's office, approximately 2500 had already gone out by January 12, 1958, and the rest would be out within a week after January 12. [redacted] took a huge batch on January 11, 1958, and said he would mail them from Virginia.

[redacted] Another informant, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on November 19, 1957, that at a special Board of Directors meeting held in November, 1957, Floyd H. Fleming was elected Executive Secretary; [redacted] Vice President; and [redacted] Secretary Treasurer, of the White Citizens' Councils of Washington, D. C.

This memorandum is loaned to you by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and neither it nor its contents are to be distributed outside the agency to which loaned.

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100-423325-495

SAC, New York (105-19792)

January 30, 1958

Director, FBI (100-423395)

RECORDED - 23

100-423395-496  
 WHITE CITIZENS COUNCILS  
 OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA  
 INTERNAL SECURITY - X

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
 DATE 9/8/83 BY SP7 mac/vp

Reurairtel dated January 27, 1958.

Bufiles contain no pertinent information concerning [redacted] other than is already known to your office. Authority is granted to contact [redacted] concerning statements made by him in his letter to your office dated January 22, 1958, to the effect that white supremacy organizations with which he has been affiliated are basically against the republican form of Government in the United States and, therefore, are a menace. The basis for [redacted] statements in this regard should be fully developed.

b6  
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[redacted] offer of service to your office may be a self-serving gesture on his part and, therefore, your contact with him should be handled circumspectly. Furnish the Bureau promptly results of your contact with [redacted]

1 - Washington Field Office (Information) (100-33226)

## NOTE ON YELLOW:

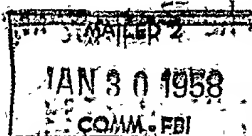
During the Fall of 1957 numerous newspaper articles revealed that [redacted] an associate of John Kasper, planned to make speeches and form citizens councils at Ivy League colleges. [redacted] is a graduate of Dartmouth University and has spoken at several universities concerning the racial situation; however, he has been unable to make any headway in forming citizens councils. According to re airtel on 1/22/58 he wrote the New York Office that he has been used by white supremacy organizations to further their "wicked ends" and made the statements attributed to him above. He stated that if he could be of service he should be contacted and furnished with address. New York requested Bureau authority to interview [redacted] for purpose of receiving information he may volunteer.

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
 Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
 Boardman \_\_\_\_\_  
 Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
 Parsons \_\_\_\_\_  
 Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
 Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
 Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
 Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
 Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
 Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
 Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

CFW:dlh

(5)

MAIL ROOM



63 FEB 4 1958

Alfonso J. [unclear]  
 O'Neil

F B I

Date: 1/27/58

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT  
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 9/8/83 BY SP7 Mac/rp

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-423395)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (105-19792)

WHITE CITIZENS COUNCILS OF D. C., aka  
INTERNAL SECURITY-X

[redacted] who has been connected with the  
subject group in the past, wrote the NYO by letter dated  
1/22/58, as follows:

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b7c

"Recently because of my views on integration, and my past association with JOHN KASPER, I have been attacked in various publications as a leader in 'anti-Semitic' and 'anti-Negro' activities. The more I travel in the pro-segregation circles (with which I have formed alliance out of expediency and not out of love for 'white supremacy'), the more I become aware that they are basically against our republican form of Government and are, therefore, a menace to our nation. On top of all, I come to the full realization that I have been used by them as a pawn to further their wicked ends. I sincerely hope that I may have the opportunity to testify against these power-mad people in the near future. If I can be of service to you, please do not hesitate to contact me at your convenience. I can be reached at the above address or by phone at CA 6-7284.

"Very respectfully,

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b7c

The NYO is aware of the fact that [redacted] may not be sincere in his offer of cooperation, however, it is felt that

⑧-Bureau (100-423395) RM  
1-WFO (100-33226) RM  
1-NY [redacted]  
1-NY (105-19792)

RECORDED - 23

100-423395-496

EAB:ec1  
(12)

Let to NY  
1-30-58  
EX-102

16 JAN 31 1958

INT. SEC.

Approved: EJ Powers Sent \_\_\_\_\_ M Per \_\_\_\_\_

Special Agent in Charge

F B I

Date: 1/27/58

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT  
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL  
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

NY 105- 19792

he should be interviewed to determine what information he does possess. Bureau permission is requested to interview [ ] for the purpose of receiving any information he volunteers, and to determine his present sympathies. Such contact of [ ] would be conducted in a circumspect manner in view of [ ] past connections with the subject group and JOHN KASPER.

b6  
b7C

POWERS

-2-

Approved: \_\_\_\_\_ Sent \_\_\_\_\_ M Per \_\_\_\_\_  
Special Agent in Charge

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, (100-423395)

DATE: 1/29/58

FROM : SAC, NEW HAVEN (105-1483)

SUBJECT: WHITE CITIZENS COUNCILS OF  
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA  
IS - XALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIEDDATE 9/8/83 BY SP7 mac/vp

Re New Haven airtel to Director dated 12/9/57 and  
 accompanying letterhead memorandum of same date captioned  
 [redacted] advising that [redacted] of New York  
 City had written the Yale Political Union, a Yale under-  
 graduate parliamentary debating society, requesting an  
 opportunity to debate with leaders of the National  
 Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

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b7c

For the further information of the Bureau, the Yale  
 Daily News, a Yale University student newspaper, issue  
 of 1/9/58, page 1, and the Bridgeport Herald, a weekly  
 newspaper of Bridgeport, Conn., issue of 1/19/58, page 5,  
 have articles reflecting that the Yale Political Union  
 had decided to reject [redacted] request to be a guest  
 speaker and that earlier the John Dewey Society at Yale  
 had turned down a similar offer by [redacted]

There are being submitted to the Bureau an original  
 and eight copies of a letterhead memorandum summarizing  
 the information in the above articles.

2-Bureau (9-Enclosures)  
 2-New York (1-Enclosure)  
 2-Boston (1-Enclosure)  
 1-New Haven  
 SFD/lrf  
 (7)  
 REGISTERED MAIL

RECORDED-98

INDEXED-98

INDEXED-98

FEB 4 1958

EX-108

ENCLOSURE

48

64 FEB 6

1958





United States Department of Justice  
Federal Bureau of Investigation

New Haven, Connecticut

January 29, 1958

Re: [REDACTED]

b6  
b7C

The Yale Daily News, a student newspaper at Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut, issue of January 9, 1958, page 1, has an article reflecting that the Yale Political Union, a Yale Undergraduate parliamentary debating society, had rejected the request of [REDACTED] to be a guest speaker before the Union and hold a racial debate.

E. APPROX. [REDACTED]

The article described [REDACTED] as a "racial nationalist" and northern segregationist, who has often been "linked with JOHN KASPER, famed segregationist." [REDACTED] was also described as "the 26-year-old executive secretary of a group called 'The North American Citizens for the Constitution'." This article also noted that "earlier, the John Dewey Society (at Yale) turned down a similar offer" of [REDACTED]

The Bridgeport Herald, a weekly newspaper of Bridgeport, Connecticut, issue of January 19, 1958, page 5, contains an article which reflects in substance the same information as set out in the Yale Daily News article supra. However, the Bridgeport Herald article added that STEPHEN W. MATTHYSSE, president of the Yale Political Union, told the Herald that the debating group's executive committee felt that having [REDACTED] at Yale would serve no worthwhile purpose, hence rejected his offer.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 9/8/83 BY SP4 Mac/rp

This memorandum is loaned to you by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and neither it nor its contents are to be distributed outside of the agency to which loaned.

COPIES DESTROYED

2 11 OCT 25 1963

100-423395-497  
ENCLOSURE

Williams

February 3, 1958

Airtel

REC-65  
EX-132

100-428395-498

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 9/8/83 BY SP7mad/rp

To: New York (105-19792)  
From: Director, FBI (100-423395)

WHITE CITIZENS COUNCILS  
OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA  
INTERNAL SECURITY - X

b6  
b7C

Re New York airtel January 27, 1958, Bulet  
January 30, 1958, and Washington Field airtel January 31,  
1958.

Prior to interviewing [redacted] as authorized  
in reBulet, New York is instructed to determine his  
alien status and whether or nor Immigration and  
Naturalization Service is contemplating action against  
Wang.

Submit results to Bureau along with recommendations  
for interview.

1 - Washington Field (100-33226) (Information)

NOTE ON YELLOW:

During the Fall of 1957, [redacted] a Dartmouth University  
graduate and an admitted associate of John Kasper,  
prosegregationist, made numerous speeches at Ivy league  
colleges for purpose of organizing citizens councils. New York  
advised in airtel 1-27-58 concerning receipt of letter  
from [redacted] to that office wherein [redacted] stated prosegregation  
organizations are against form of Government in the United States  
and are a menace to the nation. [redacted] offered his services to the  
Bureau. By letter 1-30-58 New York was instructed to  
interview [redacted] regarding above statements but to be most  
circumspect inasmuch as it appeared this was a self-serving  
gesture by [redacted] Washington Field advised information received  
[redacted] may be deported because of his recent activities. Before  
interviewed, New York should determine his alien status  
and what action, if any, contemplated by INS.

CFW:eeb

(5)  
MAIL ROOM [ ]

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Boardman \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Parsons \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

MAILED 3  
FEB 3 1958  
COMM-FBI

745/14  
OAK

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Boardman	
Mr. Belmont	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Nease	
Mr. Parsons	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tamm	
Mr. Trotter	
Mr. Clayton	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Holloman	
Miss Gandy	

1/31/58

AIRTEL

TO DIRECTOR, FBI (100-423395)

FROM SAC, WFO (100-33226)

WHITE CITIZENS COUNCILS  
IS - X

ReNY airtel to Director, 1/27/58, and reBulet to NY 1/30/58, regarding interview of [redacted] by NY. [redacted] advised on 1/31/58, that according to [redacted] secretary at the Seaboard White Citizens Councils, [redacted] stands a chance of being deported because of his recent activities. The informant was unable to obtain any further information in this regard; however, [redacted] stated that [redacted] will possibly come to Washington, D. C., the first week in February.

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The informant added that [redacted] stated on 1/30/58, that [redacted] would be staying at her residence when he comes to Washington.

It is suggested that the New York Office hold the interview of [redacted] in abeyance pending instructions from the Bureau.

The original information is located in [redacted]

b7D

- 3 - Bureau
- 2 - New York (105-19792)
- 2 - WFO
- (1 - [redacted])

REC- 65

ELT:mw  
(7)

b7D

FEB 4 1958

AIRTEL

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE

9/8/83

BY

SP7 Mac/vp

FBI -

Date: 2/4/58

Transmit the following in

plain text or code)

b6  
b7C  
b7D

Via

AIRTEL

**ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED****HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED**

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

**DATE** 9/8/83**BY** SP7 mac/rp

REC-12

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-423395)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (105-19792)

WHITE CITIZENS COUNCILS OF  
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA  
IS-X

ReBulet to NY, 1/30/58, and WFO airtel, 1/31/58.

[redacted] was interviewed on 2/4/58 concerning another matter and he volunteered information that [redacted] attempting to sell information about the subject group. [redacted] said that he interviewed [redacted] and reviewed the material [redacted] had concerning the Citizens Councils and JOHN KASPER and he found it to be of no value. [redacted] indicated he had participated in activities of the subject group in order to expose it and to write a book concerning his experiences. [redacted] said that when [redacted] demanded money for his information he was refused and no further contact has been had with [redacted] [redacted] advised that he believed [redacted] to be a homosexual and a psychopath. He added that he believed that [redacted] is subject to deportation because of his recent activities with the subject group. [redacted] indicated he desired this information to be treated confidentially.

In view of the above, the NYO will not interview [redacted] unless the WFO or the Bureau believes that an interview of [redacted] would furnish information of such value to override the obvious objections to such an interview.

POWERS

- 3 - Bureau (100-423395) (RM)
- 1 - Washington Field (100-33226) (RM)
- 1 - New York [redacted]
- 1 - New York (105-19792)

b7D

14 FEB 5 1958

EAB:imcl (#1)

(7)

Approved: [signature]

Special Agent in Charge

Sent

Per [signature]

67 FEB 10 1958

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 105-19792-1822

[redacted] is a graduate of Dartmouth University and  
and associate of John Casper. During the Fall of 1957  
he attempted to organize citizens councils in several  
Ivy League colleges. These attempts failed. No  
information is available concerning [redacted] deportation.  
New York will be requested to ascertain his alien  
status prior to conducting any interview. Airtel being  
sent to New York 2-3-58.

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## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. TOLSON

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

DATE: February 5, 1958

FROM : G. A. NEASE

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

b7D

b7E

DATE

9/8/83

BY SP7 MDC/157

SUBJECT: SENATOR RICHARD B. RUSSELL (D-GA.)

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
 Nichols ☒  
 Boardman ☒  
 Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
 Parsons \_\_\_\_\_  
 Rosen ☒  
 Tamm ☒  
 Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
 Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
 Winterrowd \_\_\_\_\_  
 Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
 Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
 Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

The Senator's office recently advised us of action taken by associates of John Kasper in sending out literature under the Senator's frank. On 1-31-58 Bill Jordan, Senator Russell's office, forwarded the attached franked envelope, contents as described above, for informational purposes to the Bureau. He stated he merely wanted to let us know this was being done and that he did not desire the return of the envelope and its contents.

ACTION:

It is suggested this memorandum be forwarded to the Investigative Division for appropriate action.

3 ENCLOSURE  
 13

Enclosure

cc-Mr. Rosen

cc-Mr. Jones

CDD:jmr

(4)

Identical material received previously  
 Necessary action already taken  
 JMR

REC-13

EX-146

No Civil Rights violation  
 Matter referred to Domestic Intelligence Division for necessary action re White Citizens Committee  
 100-423395-506

18 FEB 7 1958

64 FEB 11 1958

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-423395)

DATE: 1/24/58

FROM : SAC, RICHMOND (105-632)

SUBJECT: WHITE CITIZENS COUNCILS OF  
CHARLOTTESVILLE AND ALBEMARLE  
COUNTY, VIRGINIA

INTERNAL SECURITY - X

AFFILIATED WITH WHITE CITIZENS COUNCILS  
OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

ReBulet dated 12/9/57.

100-423395-490, 471,

On January 8, 1958, CONNIE O. DURHAM, Detective, Charlottesville Police Department, Charlottesville, Virginia, was contacted by SA JOE M. PEARSON. DURHAM was advised that the Bureau is not interested in the legitimate activities of citizens councils but would appreciate receiving any information concerning violations of laws over which the Bureau has jurisdiction, particularly civil rights violations, and information showing citizens councils may resort to violence. No attempt was made to develop DURHAM as a source and no effort was made to guide his activities in any way.

Detective DURHAM stated that no information has come to his attention during the past several months regarding the WHITE CITIZENS COUNCILS OF CHARLOTTESVILLE AND ALBEMARLE COUNTY. He said he does not believe this organization is conducting any activity at the present time and it was his belief that if it does conduct any activity or becomes active such as it was in the past, he will learn of the proposed activity at an early date. He stated that he would be glad to furnish the Bureau any information concerning violations of laws over which the Bureau has jurisdiction, particularly civil rights violations and information showing citizens councils may resort to violence.

Concerning the incident involving a colored family living in Copeley Hill, the University of Virginia student

- ③ - Bureau (RM)  
2 - WFO (100-33226)(RM)  
2 - Richmond  
JMF/vlr

E(7)

EX-131

SE 49

FEB 11 1958

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 1-3750-1

37

RECORDED - 70

INDEXED - 20  
100-423395-501  
675362-3  
16  
JAN 24 1958  
FBI - RICHMOND

1958

JAN 24 1958  
FBI - RICHMOND

1958



housing development, and mentioned in the blank memorandum submitted as an enclosure to Richmond letter dated November 27, 1957, to the Director, an article entitled "Copeley Hill Survey Report On Negroes Is Due Today", regarding this matter, appeared in the December 14, 1957, issue of The Daily Progress, a newspaper published at Charlottesville, Virginia. This article said that results of a survey on whether Copeley Hill residents oppose future assignments of Negroes to the University of Virginia student housing development were to be presented to the Copeley Hill Council at a meeting on December 14, 1957. The article said Mrs. ROBERT TAYLOR, who conducted the survey said the results would not be made public until the council meeting. It was stated that the survey was authorized the previous month when Mrs. TAYLOR headed a delegation at a meeting of a newly elected council and charged that a resolution on Negro residents adopted by the former council was not based on an adequate survey of opinion. The resolution said residents at Copeley Hill would find it distasteful to live next door to a Negro family but would accept the situation without violence. It was directed to the University administration, the article said.

The December 16, 1957, issue of The Daily Progress contained an article entitled "Copeley Residents Against Violence", which stated that a majority of residents participating in a survey at Copeley Hill, the University of Virginia housing facility for married students, have indicated they would not disapprove of assignment of a Negro family to live there. The article said that approximately two-thirds of the students and student-wives living at the Hill, 329 out of 488, filled out the survey questionnaire during the four days the polls were open. The article said the findings, presented to the Copeley Hill Council Saturday afternoon, were forwarded to the University President, COLGATE W. DARDEN.

The article quoted the Questions asked and votes cast as follows:

"1. 'The assignment of qualified University of Virginia students to housing on Copeley Hill should be made regardless of race or color'; 47 per cent of those voting marked 'Approve', 13 per cent marked 'Indifferent', and 40 per cent 'Disapprove'.

"2. 'If the Housing Office assigned a qualified colored student housing next to me on Copeley Hill, I would:' 33 per cent 'Approve', 27 per cent 'Indifferent', and 40 per cent 'Disapprove'.

"3. 'Regardless of the future policy of the Housing Office toward the assignment of colored students to Copeley Hill, I am opposed to and would not participate in any objection of a violent nature': 76 per cent 'Yes' and 16 per cent 'No'".

The article said that the third question received the only outright majority vote but poll workers reported that voters complained that its wording was ambiguous. It said that eight per cent did not mark their questionnaires on the third question. The article sets forth the information regarding the assignment of a Negro family, [redacted] a graduate engineering student, to a Copeley Hill trailer for the summer session in 1957. The details of this have previously been reported..

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It will be noted that neither of the above articles mentioned anything about the White Citizens Council. The information is being furnished for the completion of the Bureau's files on the matter since the Copeley Hill incident was previously mentioned and a person who reportedly was a member of the White Citizens Council was alleged to have contacted [redacted]

The Richmond Office is continuing to review copies of The Daily Progress for information regarding the activities of the White Citizens Councils of Charlottesville and Albemarle County, Virginia. No mention has been made of this operation in any article since the submission of Richmond letter dated November 27, 1957.

By memorandum dated October 23, 1957, the Washington Field Office advised that PSI [redacted] reported by report dated October 13, 1957, that [redacted] said she was going to ask the principal of Warrenton, Virginia, High School to let JOHN KASPER use the gymnasium to address a crowd, composed mainly of adults.

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b7D

The following investigation was conducted by SA WILLIAM H. PRYOR:

On November 22, 1957, Mr. P. B. SMITH, Principal, Warrenton, Virginia, High School, advised that [redacted] has not approached him to obtain permission to use the high school for a meeting at which JOHN KASPER would speak.

RH 105-632

Mr. SMITH said that under no circumstances would he permit any such organization to use the facilities of this school unless he was so instructed by Mr. C. M. BRADLEY, Superintendent of Schools for Fauquier County.

Mr. SMITH advised that [redacted] born [redacted] at Washington, D. C., attended this school for her final two years of high school, graduating in [redacted] having an A.C.E. grade of 130, which is about thirty or forty points higher than the average student has. He said she is the daughter of [redacted]. The mother was born at Westland, Virginia, and the father at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. He said that a sister of [redacted] was graduated in [redacted] and [redacted] are now residing in Washington, D.C., Mr. SMITH said.

Mr. SMITH mentioned that [redacted] and her sister, so far as he could determine, appeared to him to be rather peculiar and of the opinion that they were far superior to others in their class.

Mr. SMITH stated that [redacted] had attended the Laurel, Maryland, High School for her first two years.

Mr. SMITH informed that in the event [redacted] approached him to use the high school at any time in the future he would notify the FBI.

Mr. PAUL GUINN, Administrative Assistant to Mr. BRADLEY, Superintendent of Fauquier County Schools, advised that his office has not been approached by anyone to use the Warrenton or any other high school in the county for any type of meeting to which KASPER would speak. He said that no such permission would be granted. He also said he would notify the FBI if such request should be received at any time in the future.

The above contacts were made discreetly. Sheriff SAM S. HALL was not contacted because on November 22, 1957, Trooper C. W. SAUNDERS, Virginia State Police, advised that HALL and his chief Deputy, LUTHER COX, have stated that they would not permit integration of any sort in local schools if they had their way.

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (100-423395)

FROM : SAC, Charlotte (105-471)

SUBJECT: WHITE CITIZENS' COUNCILS  
OF D. C., aka Seaboard White Citizens' Councils  
IS - XALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 9/8/83 BY SP7 MAC/77  
REC-11b6  
b7C

On 1-24-58, [redacted] Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune, N. C., furnished to an agent of this office an envelope and its enclosures addressed to him. The envelope is a yellow Manila envelope bearing the imprint of Senator RICHARD B. RUSSELL of Ga. and reflecting that it contains a portion of the Congressional Record "A Tragedy of Errors." The letter's envelope bears a 3¢ postage stamp. It is postmarked Washington, D. C. the date being in January but not legible and is addressed to [redacted] Camp Goette, MCS, Quantico, Va. It was forwarded to [redacted] at Camp Lejeune.

Enclosed in the envelope were the following items:

1. Reprint from the Congressional Record, marked "not printed at government expense," and rubberstamped in red "very, very important," and "JOHN KASPER." This is reflected as reprint of remarks under title "A Tragedy of Errors, by Honorable RICHARD B. RUSSELL of Ga. in the Senate of the U. S. Friday, August 23, 1957."

2. One page leaflet bearing on one side article under heading "Why is John Kasper in Jail?" On the other side is an article headed "The Coming Red Dictatorship."

3. Single page leaflet of Vantage Press, Inc., 120 West 31st St., N. Y., N. Y., advertising book "The Age of Error" by W. E. MICHAEL.

REC-11

2 - Bureau (100-423395) (RM)  
2 - Washington Field (100-33226) (RM)  
2 - Charlotte (105-471)

JMU:hks  
(6)

60 FEB 12 1958

100-423395-502  
FEB 10 1958  
INT. SEC.

CE 105-471

4. One page leaflet printed on both sides headed "What is the Supreme Law of the Land?" This leaflet is shown as distributed by Seaboard White Citizens' Councils, 1047 31st St., N. W., Suite 5, Washington, D. C., which is also the return address stamped on the envelope in which this material was received.

b6  
b7c

[redacted] stated he was concerned at receiving such material through the mail and also at how this organization obtained his name and put him on their mailing list. He stated he wanted to let the FBI know he had received this material and had not in any way requested it.

It is presumed that identical copies of this material are already in the possession of or available to WFO and the Bureau. If they are not and copies are desired, Charlotte can furnish them on request.

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-423395)

DATE: 2/7/58

FROM : SAC, WFO (100-33226)

SUBJECT:

WHITE CITIZENS COUNCILS

IS - X

(OO: WFO)

of District of Columbia

b7D

*Be* [ ] is traveling to Richmond, Va., on 2/18/58, to attend the Second Annual Convention of the Defenders of State Sovereignty and Individual Rights being held there on 2/18, 19/58. *Liberties*

This group is dedicated to upholding segregation of Virginia schools, and WFO has received information that members of the Seaboard White Citizens Councils associated with JOHN KASPER have been active in behalf of the Defenders. There is the possibility that picketing, riots, and other violence coming within the Bureau's jurisdiction may be precipitated by this group if and when there is integration of Virginia schools.

Since the informant's expenses and value for services rendered for this trip will exceed the authorized amount, it is recommended that WFO be authorized to pay WF 1022-S \$50 for this trip. This would be broken down to \$20 for services rendered, \$10 for each day of the Convention, and \$30 for expenses incurred. The expenses will include traveling costs, telephone calls, hotel bill, registration fee, and contributions.

2 - Director  
1 - WFO

ELT:mw  
(3)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 9/8/93 BY SP1 Mac/rp

REC- 6

100-423395-503  
FEB 10 1958

EX. - 131

INT. SEC. [ ]

*2/13/58  
100-33226  
WFO  
[ ]*

F B I

Date 2/8/58

Transmit the following message via AIRTELREGISTERED MAIL

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-423395)

DATE 9/8/83

BY SP1 Mac

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (105-19792)

SUBJECT: WHITE CITIZENS COUNCILS OF  
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA  
IS-X

Rebuairtel 2/3/58 and NY airtel 2/4/58.

b6  
b7C

Review of INS file [ ] on [ ]  
[ ] at NYC, indicated no contemplated action by INS against  
[ ] current alien status is permanent residence  
granted by Act of Congress 5/24/57 after [ ] requested change  
of status and indicated he feared persecution because of  
his religious and political opinions if returned to China.  
[ ] was admitted to the US at San Francisco on 8/14/49,  
as a non-quota student.

The NYO believes that in view of information set  
out regarding [ ] in referenced NY airtel, it is felt that  
[ ] has no potential for development as a confidential  
informant and he should not be interviewed with that end in  
view.

However, the NYO believes that the WFO is in a  
better position to recommend if interview of [ ] would be  
worthwhile in order to obtain some specific information  
concerning the subject group. If such recommendation is  
made WFO should indicate what information it would be  
desirable to attempt to obtain during the interview of [ ]

POWERS

REC- 39

100-423395-504

- 3 - Bureau (100-423395) (RM)  
2 - WFO (100-33226) (RM)  
1 - New York (100-19792)

EX-135

EAB:mmg.  
(7)

15 FEB 12 1958

65 FEB 12 1958

Approved: EVP/Kas  
Special Agent in Charge

Sent \_\_\_\_\_ M Per \_\_\_\_\_



SAC, Washington Field Office  
(100-33226)

February 13, 1958

REC- 23  
Director, FBI (100-423395) - 543

EX-135  
WHITE CITIZENS COUNCILS  
OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA  
INTERNAL SECURITY - X

Reurlet dated February 7, 1958.

Authority is granted to pay [redacted]  
up to [redacted] for actual expenses incurred and services  
rendered in connection with informant's contemplated  
trip to Richmond on February 18, 1958, to attend  
the Second Annual Convention of the Defenders of  
State Sovereignty and Individual Liberties.

Furnish Bureau and Richmond promptly  
pertinent information obtained by informant in  
connection with this trip.

1 - Richmond (Information)

1 - J. S. Johnson 331 OPO

NOTE ON YELLOW:

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 9/8/83 BY SP7MAC/vp

Defenders of State Sovereignty and Individual  
Liberties is a statewide prosegregation organization in  
Virginia. It is not under investigation by the Bureau;  
however, Richmond has been instructed to obtain coverage  
in this organization for the purpose of ascertaining  
information concerning possible violence and violations of  
laws within the Bureau's jurisdiction. Inasmuch as there  
are four communities in Virginia which are under court  
orders to integrate it is believed desirable that this  
convention be covered. [redacted]

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Boardman \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Parsons \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

COMM - FBI  
FEB 13 1958  
MAILED 31

CFW:d1h

(7)

FEB 13 3 35 PM '58

RECEIVED - BUREAU

57 FEB 19 1958  
MAIL ROOM

aision Section  
Williams

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

100-423395

Date: February 10, 1958

DATE 9/8/83 BY SP7MAC/JP

To: Assistant Chief of Staff, Intelligence  
Department of the Army  
The Pentagon  
Washington 25, D. C.

Attention: Chief, Security Division

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director  
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: WHITE CITIZENS COUNCILS  
OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA  
INTERNAL SECURITY - X

On February 6, 1958, a source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that there had been a "hate mailing" to seniors in high schools in Arlington, Virginia, on February 4, 1958. According to the source the envelopes in which the material was mailed were postmarked at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. The envelopes did not bear a return address. The source advised he believes [redacted] of the captioned organization, is responsible for mailing this material.

b6  
b7c

The source advised that the material in the envelopes consisted of a reprint of a portion of the book "Racial Program for the 20th Century" by Israel Cohen. Allegedly this book was written in England in 1912. The source stated that the organization for which he works has checked available sources both in the United States and England and can find no record of an Israel Cohen or a book entitled "Racial Program for the 20th Century."

EX-100

REC-23

100-423395-505

The source further advised the only reference he had seen to this alleged book was one quotation which was inserted into the Congressional Record in June, 1957,

1 - AAG White (By Form 0-6, same date)

CFW:dln

86 FEB 13 1958

MAILED 11

FEB 10 1958

COMM-FBI

MAIL ROOM ☒

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Boardman \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Parsons \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

29 FEB 11  
COMM-FBI  
BY COURIER SVC.

**Assistant Chief of Staff, Intelligence**

by Representative Thomas G. Abernethy. In addition, in attempting to determine more about this alleged book it was ascertained that R. A. Hester, president of the Maryland Petition Committee, had made reference to it in a letter to the "Evening Star," a Washington, D. C., newspaper. Upon checking with Hester the "Evening Star" determined that he had read an article concerning this book in the December, 1956, issue of the "Virginian," which is published in Norfolk, Virginia.

The source said the "Evening Star" plans to expose in an editorial the facts behind Israel Cohen and the book "Racial Program for the 20th Century."

Another source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, made available that portion of the book included in the mailing to high school seniors in Arlington, Virginia, which reads as follows:

"We must realize that our Party's most powerful weapon is racial tension. By propounding into the consciousness of the dark races that for centuries they have been oppressed by the whites, we can mould them to the program of the Communist Party. In America, we will aim for subtle victory. While inflaming the Negro minority against the whites, we will endeavor to instill in the whites a guilt complex for their exploitation of the Negroes. We will aid the Negroes to rise in prominence in every walk of life, in the professions and in the world of sports and entertainment. With this prestige the Negro will be able to intermarry with the whites and begin a process which will deliver America to our cause."

1 - Director of Naval Intelligence

1 - Office of Special Investigations  
Air Force

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Boardman	
Mr. Belmont	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Nease	
Mr. Parsons	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tamm	
Mr. Trotter	
Mr. Tele. Room	
Mr. Holloman	
Miss Gandy	

AIRTEL

TO DIRECTOR, FBI (100-423395)

1/31/58

FROM SAC, WFO (100-3322)

WHITE CITIZENS COUNCILS  
IS - X

CINAL

**ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 9-8-83 BY SP7MAC/ps**

BAUMGARTNER

[redacted] advised on 1/31/58 that members of the Seaboard White Citizens Councils are going to the Falls Church, Va., High School on 2/5/58, to attend a public meeting believed to be that of the Defenders. The informant learned that the speaker is from Little Rock, Arkansas, and that he is receiving \$200 for his appearance. For information.

b7D

The original information is located in [redacted]

- 3 - Bureau
- 2 - Richmond
- 2 - WFO

ELT:mw  
(7)

AIRTEL

REC-46

16 FEB 11 1958

EX-135

FBI  
FEB 7 1958  
REC-11

FBI  
FEB 11 1958  
REC-11

5-6-58  
Buckley  
CENTRAL RESEARCH

67 FEB 14 1958

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Boardman	
Mr. Belmont	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Nease	
Mr. Parsons	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tamm	
Mr. Trotter	
Mr. Clayton	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Holloman	
Miss Gandy	

b6  
b7C  
b7D

2/6/58

AIRTEL

TO DIRECTOR, FBI (100-423395)

FROM SAC, WFO (100-33226)

WHITE CITIZENS COUNCILS OF D. C.  
IS - X

BAUNGARDNER

[redacted] (protect identity), advised that there had been a "hate mailing" to seniors in high schools in Arlington, Va., on 2/4/58. According to [redacted] these mailings emanated from Philadelphia, postmarked 2/4/58. They do not bear a source and do not bear a return address.

[redacted] advised that he believes [redacted] of White Citizens Councils of D. C., is responsible for the mailings.

[redacted] advised that the mailing consisted of a reprint of a portion of a book "Racial Program for the 20th Century" by an ISRAEL COHEN in England in 1912. [redacted] states this "ISRAEL COHEN" story has been circulating around in "hate" circles lately.

[redacted] advised that all that he has seen of this alleged book is one quotation and mentioned that representative THOMAS G. ABERNETHY, U. S. Congress, had inserted this quotation into the Congressional record in June, 1957.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 9/8/83 BY SP-1/CLB

- 3 - Bureau
- 1 - Baltimore (Info)
- 1 - Norfolk (Info)
- 1 - Richmond (Info)
- 1 - WFO
- RBL:mw
- (7)

AIRTEL

65 FEB 17 1958

REC-98

12 FEB 12 1958

ACSI  
ONI  
OSI  
FEB 10 11 55 AM '58  
FEB 10 11 28 AM '58  
RECEIVED

cc ACSI  
cc ONI  
cc OSI  
cc CRD  
2/10/58  
C/10/58

cc with

WFO 100-33226

b7D

Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Nease	_____
Mr. Parsons	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tamm	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Mr. Clayton	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Holloman	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

[redacted] on 12/11/57 furnished this office with a copy of the above quotation which reads as follows:

"We must realize that our Party's most powerful weapon is racial tension. By propounding into the consciousness of the dark races that for centuries they have been oppressed by the whites, we can mould them to the program of the Communist Party. In America, we will aim for subtle victory. While inflaming the Negro minority against the whites, we will endeavor to instill in the whites a guilt complex for their exploitation of the Negroes. We will aid the Negroes to rise in prominence in every walk of life, in the professions and in the world of sports and entertainment. With this prestige the Negro will be able to intermarry with the whites and begin a process which will deliver America to our cause."

b6  
b7C  
b7D

[redacted] stated that in tracing back the origin of this article it was ascertained that it appeared in the Washington Evening Star, local newspaper, in a letter to the Editor from a R. A. HESTER, president of the Maryland Petition Committee. [redacted] states that a check with HESTER by the Star elicited information that HESTER had read it in an edition of the "Virginian", published in December, 1956, by a [redacted] in Norfolk, Va.

It is believed that this [redacted] is a source of the Norfolk Office.

[redacted] mentioned that the Evening Star plans to write an editorial tomorrow, 2/7/58, exposing the facts behind "ISRAEL COHEN" and "Racial Program for the 20th Century."

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:  
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE  
DATE 01-19-2012

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Boardman \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Parsons \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

AIRTEL

TO DIRECTOR, FBI (100-423395)  
FROM SAC, WFO (100-33226)

2/6/58

WHITE CITIZENS COUNCILS OF D. C.  
IS - X

ReBulet 1/22/58 concerning dissemination of  
literature by captioned organization in envelopes bear-  
ing the frank of United States Senator RICHARD B. RUSSELL.

Enclosed for the Bureau are 5 copies of a letter-  
head memorandum furnishing additional information on this  
matter.

The informant is [redacted]

[redacted] did not divulge  
the name of his source who had been in contact with  
FLEMING but this office knows from past experience that  
he would do so if requested. At present time it is not  
believed necessary to know the identity of this source. [U]

The indices of WFO contain no additional infor-  
mation concerning the Committee for Constitutional Govern-  
ment outside of the information contained in the enclosed  
letterhead memorandum.

5 ENCLOSURE  
3 - Bureau (Encls. 5)  
1 - New York (Info) (Encl. 1)  
1 - WFO

Classified by SP7mas/rp  
Declassify on: OADR 9/8/83

RBL:mw  
(5)

AIRTEL

REC-35

65 FEB 19 1958

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~





United States Department of Justice  
Federal Bureau of Investigation

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Washington 25, D. C.  
February 6, 1958

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:  
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE  
DATE 01-19-2012

WHITE CITIZENS COUNCILS OF  
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

On February 5, 1958, an informant, who has furnished reliable information in the past, orally advised that on February 2, 1958, a source of informant's had been in contact with Floyd Fleming, Executive Secretary of Seaboard White Citizens Councils. According to informant's source, Fleming a few days previous to February 2, 1958, had advised the source that there was a document in the possession of a Postal Inspector Fielder to the effect that the "Committee for Constitutional Government" was aware that they were dealing with the Seaboard White Citizens Councils when they let them have franked envelopes from Senator Richard B. Russell's office and were also aware that the Seaboard White Citizens Councils intended to open these envelopes and insert other material. ~~(S)~~ [U]

According to informant, Fleming denied to source on February 2, 1958, that such a document existed. Fleming mentioned that a reporter from the Washington Post had been to see him and he had told the reporter that although the Postal authorities had wanted him to sign a statement concerning the use of the franked envelopes, he did not sign it. ~~(S)~~ [U]

The reliability of informant's source is unknown at the present time.

Informant advised that the Committee on Constitutional Government is an "Ultra, ultra right wing" committee which has never been very vocal in its platform. ~~(S)~~ [U]

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN  
OTHERWISE~~

~~Classified by SP7 mac/rp  
Declassify on: OADR 9/8/83~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

It is to be noted that the Washington Post and Times Herald, a Washington, D. C., daily newspaper in its issue of January 17, 1958, (Page A-1, Columns 2-3) printed an article captioned "Russell Shocked at Link to Anti-Semitic Letters." The article mentioned that Senator Russell had advised that he was "outraged" at the use of his franked envelopes by a Washington group to distribute anti-semitic material.

Senator Russell mentioned that the envelopes were originally used by the Committee for Constitutional Government in New York to mail out reprints of an address by W. E. Michael, Sweetwater, Tennessee, lawyer on the Clinton, Tennessee, school integration cases which he, Senator Russell, had inserted in the Congressional Record on August 23, 1957. Senator Russell stated, according to the article, that he had been told that 2500 to 3000 of the envelopes had been sold by the Committee to a Washington group with the understanding they would be used solely to mail out reprints of the Michael address.

This memorandum is loaned to you by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and neither it nor its contents are to be distributed outside the agency to which loaned.

- 2 -

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:  
 FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE  
 DATE 01-19-2012

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

VERNMENT

TO :

DIRECTOR, FBI ( 100-423395)

DATE: 2/10/58

FROM :

SAC, WFO (100-33226)

b7D

Classified by *SP Mac/rp*  
 Declassify on: OADR *9/8/83*

SUBJECT:

WHITE CITIZENS COUNCILS OF D. C.  
 IS - X

The following information is submitted concerning

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] I desire to point out the valuable service which [REDACTED] has rendered to this office during the recent past.

This office has under investigation subject organization. During the period September to November, 1957, especially, the Department of Justice was interested in knowing the plans of subject organization concerning the picketing of the White House and any demonstrations planned at the Supreme Court due to segregation issues. [Due to [REDACTED] assistance [REDACTED] this office was able to be aware of all plans of subject organization with regard to demonstrations.] [U]

[REDACTED] has for a period of two years consistently aided this office in the prompt furnishing of all information in his possession concerning subject organization. His assistance in this regard has been particularly helpful.

[REDACTED] has on many occasions expressed admiration for the functioning and efficiency of the FBI and of Director J. EDGAR HOOVER. In all dealings with [REDACTED] he has exhibited a willingness to assist this Bureau and a dependability which it is felt is worthy of official notice.

In view of his exceptional service which continues up to the present time and in view of the fact that future service of [REDACTED] may be anticipated it is suggested that a letter of appreciation be sent to [REDACTED] over the signature of Director HOOVER.

2 - Bureau  
 1 - WFO

RBL:mw  
 (3)

REC-56

100-423395-509

FEB 12 1958

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CRIMINAL  
 INDEXING

FEB 26 1958

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
 EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN  
 OTHERWISE

Office Memorandum • UNIT

GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-423395)

DATE: 3/9/58

FROM : SAC, WFO (100-33226)

SUBJECT: WHITE CITIZENS COUNCILS OF D. C., aka  
Seaboard White Citizens Councils  
IS - X

OO:WFO

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIEDDATE 9/8/83 BY SP1nac/pp  
3/9/93 9803RDE/EEB  
10993-48

For the information of offices receiving copies of this letter, it should be noted that the White Citizens Councils of D. C., aka Seaboard White Citizens Councils, maintain headquarters in Washington, D. C. [redacted] who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on 12/6/57 that while JOHN KASPER was out of jail, he was the controlling individual; and the activities of the Council were governed by him. According to informant, even while in jail the Council attempts to follow his decisions to the fullest. They weigh their decisions in the light of what KASPER may think of the idea.

b7D

2-Bureau  
1-Albuquerque (Info)(RM)  
1-Albany " "  
1-Atlanta " "  
1-Baltimore " "  
1-Birmingham " "  
1-Boston " "  
1-Buffalo " "  
1-Charlotte " "  
1-Chicago " "  
1-Cincinnati " "  
1-Cleveland " "  
1-Dallas " "  
1-Denver " "  
1-Detroit " "  
1-Houston " "  
1-Indianapolis " "  
1-Jacksonville " "  
1-Kansas City " "  
1-Knoxville " "  
1-Little Rock " "  
1-Los Angeles " "  
1-Louisville " "  
1-Memphis " "

1-Miami (Info)(RM)  
1-Milwaukee " "  
1-Minneapolis " "  
1-Mobile " "  
1-Newark " "  
1-New Haven " "  
1-New Orleans " "  
1-New York " "  
1-Norfolk " "  
1-Oklahoma City " "  
1-Omaha " "  
1-Philadelphia " "  
1-Phoenix " "  
1-Pittsburg " "  
1-Portland " "  
1-Richmond " "  
1-San Antonio " "  
1-San Francisco " "  
1-St. Louis " "  
1-San Diego " "  
1-Savannah " "  
1-Seattle " "  
1-Springfield " "  
1-WFO " "

EX-110  
REC-33

100-423395-510

FEB 24 1958

RBL:dlb

(49)

SEE Section advised  
no action warranted.  
taken in event Gov.  
request and involved

INT. SEC.

It is to be noted that the Supreme Court of the United States on 10/14/57 refused to review JOHN KASPER's case in connection with his conviction on 8/31/56 for "willful contempt" for interference in desegregation of the Clinton, Tennessee, High School. On 10/17/57 U. S. Marshals in Washington, D. C., took JOHN KASPER into custody on order from U. S. District Judge ROBERT L. TAYLOR of Knoxville, Tennessee, and he is currently serving his sentence.

b7D

On 12/11/57 [ ] who was in a position to furnish reliable information, made available the papers and records maintained in the headquarters of subject organization at Room 5, 1047 31st Street N.W., Washington, D. C. These records were photographed and are being maintained in 100-33226-1B2-1.

Set forth below are the results of a review of this material which consists of approximately 1,800 photographs. These photographs have been numbered. In the event any office desires to have a copy of the original photograph, it will be necessary to set forth the number or numbers of the photographs which appear opposite a name.

The records have been broken down into thirty general categories, and these categories have been assigned abbreviated initials.

It is believed that the names set forth in this letter may be of aid to field offices which have citizen councils in their territory in the event of any eruption of violence due to racial problems.

The attention of each office is directed to the last portion of this letter and to the list of names appearing under the caption, "Address Unknown." It is possible that some offices may recognize the name or partial address.

The categories are as follows:

ARSNK - This name or address appears in the records of the organization, but the significance is not known. An example is a name and address on a scrap of paper.

BD Member of the Board of Directors of the Seaboard White Citizens Councils, 1047 31st Street, N.W., Washington, D. C.

C Contributed money to the WCC or to Kasper Defense Fund. If the amount is known, it will appear after the C as - C5 (contributed \$5.00). White Citizens Councils of W.C.

CC Name appears on a list which is headed "Church Committee." Significance not known.

WFO 100-33226

- CJK Correspondent of JOHN KASPER.
- ✓ FWCC Name contained on list captioned "Member of Forsyth County, N. C., White Citizens Council."
- ✓ GWCC Name contained on list captioned "Members of Guilford County, N. C., White Citizens Council."
- LDL Name contained on list captioned "Literature Distribution List."
- ✓ LHM Name on list captioned "Members." of White Citizens Councils of F.C.
- ✓ IS This means that this person has written to KASPER or to the WCC and expressed support of KASPER or the policies of the WCC.
- ✓ LSC Letter of support of White Citizens Council with a contribution. White Citizens Councils of F.C.
- ✓ LTC A letter from the WCC to a person thanking them for a contribution. White Citizens Councils of F.C.
- ✓ LTS A letter from the WCC to a person thanking them for a letter of support. of White Citizens Councils
- ✓ MAC A signed membership application for admission to the WCC of Charlottesville, Va. White Citizens Councils of F.C.
- ✓ MCWCC - Name contained on list captioned "Mecklenburg County, N. C., White Citizens Council."
- ML Name appears on a list captioned "Mailing List."
- ✓ MWCC Information appears reflecting this person is a member of a White Citizens Council.
- NAB The records contained an address book the exact ownership ~~of~~ which is not known. Person's name appears in this book.
- NF Name contained on a list captioned "Nationalist File (Keep separate from segregation and membership file)".
- RF A letter was addressed by the WCC to this person requesting financial assistance.
- SAFL. A letter concerning the "John Kasper Legal Attack Fund" and a copy of a flyer, "Segregation or Death", was sent to this person.

WFO 100-33226

- SB Among the records of WCC was a stenographer's notebook containing shorthand notes. Interspersed in the book, as if at the top of a letter, were names and addresses.
- SNK Contained in the records were various lists which were not captioned. The significance of these lists is unknown.
- TC A list of names captioned "Telephone Committee."
- ✓ TK Contained in a notebook was the expression "to KASPER." Thereafter was set forth names and amounts. Contributions
- ✓ TWYC A list of names headed "Tennessee White Youth Council."
- ✓ TWYCA - Name contained on a "Tennessee White Youth Council Application."
- ✓ W  in an undated letter enclosed a list of witnesses KASPER wanted. for Kasper
- ✓ WYC A list of names captioned "White Youth Council." of White Youth Council
- ✓ YL A list of names captioned "Youth Committee." of White Youth Council

b6  
b7C

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
FOIPA  
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

No Duplication Fees are charged for Deleted Page Information Sheet(s).

Total Deleted Page(s) ~ 113

Page 65 ~ Duplicate  
Page 66 ~ Duplicate  
Page 67 ~ Duplicate  
Page 68 ~ Duplicate  
Page 69 ~ Duplicate  
Page 70 ~ Duplicate  
Page 71 ~ Duplicate  
Page 72 ~ Duplicate  
Page 73 ~ Duplicate  
Page 74 ~ Duplicate  
Page 75 ~ Duplicate  
Page 76 ~ Duplicate  
Page 77 ~ Duplicate  
Page 106 ~ b6, b7C  
Page 107 ~ b6, b7C  
Page 108 ~ b6, b7C  
Page 109 ~ b6, b7C  
Page 110 ~ b6, b7C  
Page 111 ~ b6, b7C  
Page 112 ~ b6, b7C  
Page 113 ~ b6, b7C  
Page 114 ~ b6, b7C  
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Page 136 ~ b6, b7C



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